WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Published every Friday Morning, by
PRICE & FULTON, Proprietors.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
$2 50 a year, in advance, or $3 00 if not paid within three months after subscribing.
No subscription received for less than 12 months.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Subscribers wishing their paper discontinued at the end of their subscription year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
We will pay the postage on letters containing Three Dollars and upwards, and money may be remitted through the mail at our risk. The Postmaster's certificate of such remittance shall be a sufficient receipt therefor.
☞ All Letters on business connected with this office must be addressed [post paid] to PRICE & FULTON.

Wilmington Journal.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.
VOL. 4.---NO. 49.
GOD, OUR COUNTRY, AND LIBERTY.
WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1848.
TERMS: $2 50 in advance.
WHOLE NO. 205.

Terms for Advertising.

Per square of 15 lines or less—cash in advance

One quare one insertion,			$ 50
do.	do. 2	insertions,	75
do.	do. 3	do.	1 00
do.	do. 3	months without change,	3 00
do.	do. 6	do. do. do.	4 50
do.	do. 12	do. do. do.	8 00
do.	do. 6	do. renewed weekly,	12 00
do.	do. 12	do. do. do.	20 00

☞ If the number of insertions are not marked on the advertisement, they will be continued until ordered out, and charged for at the rate of 25 cts. per square for every insertion after the first week.

A deduction of 33⅓ pr ct on adv. bills over $30.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements exceeding one square, when published 6 or 12 months, *cash in advance.*

OUR CIRCULATION.

☞ We mean to keep the following paragraph standing for the benefit of all whom it may concern:

ADVERTISING.—We would commend the following facts to the attention of the advertising community. The "Wilmington Journal" circulates upwards of 1 2 thousand copies weekly. Its circulation in the town of Wilmington is as large as that of any other paper published in the place. We would further state that its circulation in the counties which trade to this place is THREE TIMES as large as that of any other paper published in North Carolina, and that its list is daily increasing. We think, therefore, without the fear of contradiction, that it is the best vehicle for advertising which the people of Wilmington can select. One other observation. We think, that although a large majority of the readers of the "Journal" are Democrats, still THEY *occasionally* do a little trading, as well as the readers of the whig papers. We have written the above *merely* for the information of those who are most deeply interested—business men of all professions and all political creeds—WHO WANT CUSTOMERS.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

Post Office, Wilmington.

NORTHERN MAIL, by Rail Road, due daily at 9 A. M., and close at 10 every night.

SOUTHERN MAIL, by Steamer from Charleston, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ A. M. every day.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Rail Road, is due on Mondays Wednesdays and Fridays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 10 at night.

FAYETTEVILLE MAIL, by Prospect Hall, Elizabethtown, Westbrooks, and Robesons, is due on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M., and closes on same days at 3 P. M.

SMITHVILLE MAIL, by Steamer, is due daily at 8 A. M., and closes at 9½ P. M. every day.

TAYLOR'S BRIDGE, LONG CREEK, MOORE'S CREEK, BLACK RIVER CHAPEL, and HARRELL'S STORE MAILS, is due every Tuesday at 6 P. M., and closes same night at 10.

ONSLOW MAIL.—Via Topsail Sound, Stump Sound Reed's Ferry, Jacksonville to Richlands, and returns via Bannerman's, is due every Monday at 4 P. M., and closes every Thursday night at 10 P. M.

PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
neatly executed and with despatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the
JOURNAL OFFICE.

DAVID FULTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
Commission and Forwarding
MERCHANT,
DAVIS'S WHARF,
South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Cronly, Walker & Hall.
AUCTIONEERS AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wilmington, N. C.
REFER TO
D. ROBINSON, Esq., — MESSRS. HALL & ARMSTRONG,
T. H. SAVAGE, Esq., — JOHN A. TAYLOR, Esq.,
A. DAVIS, Esq., — JOHN WALKER, Esq.
October 15th, 1847.

D. CASHWELL,
GENERAL AGENT
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Will make liberal cash advances on all consignments. TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept 24, 1847—2-tf

LIPPITT & WILLKINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c.,
On Front street, between Market and Dock, two doors North of Messrs. Hart & Polley's, Wilmington, N. C.
October 8, 1847—[4

WM. A. GWYER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
GROCER
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
REFERS TO
B. N. DISBROW, Esq., New York.
ROB'T G. RANKIN, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.
October 29, 1847.

Thos. Allibone & Co.
GENERAL COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
No. 8, South Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.
Advances made on consignments.
Refer to Messrs. DEROSSET, BROWN & Co., Wilmington, N. C.
Nov. 12, 1847. [6-1y]

HOLMES & HAWES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
IN ALL KINDS OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,
At the stand formerly occupied by Z. Latimer.
February 11, 1848.

NEW YORK
Furniture Warehouse!
FRONT STREET, NEAR MARKET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of the public to his extensive assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, which for beauty or workmanship, he will guarantee to be *superior* to any ever yet brought to the Southern Market, and at the most *reasonable prices.*—Among his stock can always be found:—
Marble and plain top Bureaus,
Egyptian and White Marble top Centre Tables,
Marble top Washstands,
Wardrobes and Sideboards,
Sofas, Divans, and Couches,
French Bedsteads,
High and low post Maple Bedsteads,
Windlass and Trunnel Bedsteads,
Walnut and Mahogany stuffed Rockers,
Walnut and Mahogany Parlor Chairs,
Writing Desks of every description,
Ladies Work Tables, Quartette Tables,
Ladies Sewing Chairs,
Cane and Wood Seat Nursing Chairs,
Mahogany Dining and Tea Tables,
Common Walnut and Cherry Tables,
Night Cabinets and sick Chairs,
Portable Writing Desks,
Ladies Work Boxes,
Cribs, Cradles, and Children's Chairs,
Butlers, Trays, and Towel Racks,
Settees, cane and wood seats,
Office Chairs and Cushions,
Large cane back Rockers,
Cane and wood seat Stools of every size,
Maple Chairs of every description,
Common Chairs in any quantity,
Looking Glasses, Cotts, Mattresses, and Pillows, &c. &c. F. CLARK.
Any article of furniture manufactured at short notice.
☞ Furniture packed safely for transportation.
May 19, 1848—[28-6mis

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE,
First Door in R. W. Brown's New Buildings, on Front Street, a few Doors from Market Street.
THE subscribers, thankful for the liberal patronage which they have received, beg leave to announce to the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that they are now receiving a large and general supply of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS

Superfine blue and black Broad Cloths;	Cravats and Stocks;
Drab D'Ette;	Carpeting, a good supply;
Bl'k & fancy Cassimeres;	Irish Linen & Lawns;
Blue, black and gold mixed Sattinetts,	Bleached and brown Shirting;
Plain striped and gold mixed Kentucky Jeans,	10 4 bleach'd Sheeting;
Bl'k satin and fancy Vestings;	Bed Ticking and Apron Checks;
Marseilles Vesting;	Table & bird eye Diapers;
White and plaid Linen Drill;	8-4 brown damask do
Brown and Slate Linen Drill;	8-4 white do do
Fancy, plaid, and striped Cotton Drill;	Damask Table Covers;
	30, 32, & 34 inch Scotch Gingham Umbrellas;
	Silk & Cotton pocket Hdkfs.

FOR LADIES WEAR.

New style of plaid Silks;	Crape Lisse;
Fullard do	Colored Tarleton;
Colored, plaid, & striped Silk;	Swiss, Mull and Book Muslin;
Plain black do	Plaid & striped do
Bombazine, large supply;	Jaconet and Cambric do;
French Robes;	Bonnets, new style;
do Habbits;	Bonnet & Cap Ribbons;
do Collars;	Wreaths and Flowers;
Ginghams, well assort'd;	Mus-lin Skirts;
do Lawns;	Black and colored silk Fringe;
Colored Borages;	Ladies col'd Kid Gloves,
Black do	do do silk do
Plain and plaid Alpacca;	Black & white English silk Hose;
Silk Warp do	do raw do
Borage Shawls;	Bl'k, colored, and white Cotton Hose;
do Scarfs;	Misses' colored do;
Ladies Cravats;	Clasps, Beads, and Tassels;
Edgings and Insertings;	
Fancy spring and summer prints;	
Silk & Cotton Parasols;	

Together with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention; all of which, being purchased by the package at *reduced* prices, will be offered at uncommonly *low prices.*
We would call the attention of country merchants to our stock, and solicit them to examine the same before purchasing elsewhere, as we feel confident that we can offer better bargains than they ever had offered in this market.
JOHN KYLE & CO
Wilmington, N. C., March 31, 1848—3-y

LIFE INSURANCE!
NATIONAL LOAN FUND
Life Assurance Society of London.
"A Savings Bank for the benefit of the Orphan and the Widow."
[EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.]
Capital £500,000 Sterling, or $2,500,000:
Beside a reserved fund (from surplus premiums) of about $185,000.
T. LAMIE MURRAY, Esq., George street, Hanover-square, *Chairman of the Court of Directors in London.*
Physician—J. ELLIOTSON, M. D., F. R. S.
Actuary—W. S. B. WOOLHOUSE, Esq., F. R. A. S.
This institution embraces important and substantial advantages with respect to the Life Assurance and deferred annuities. The assured has, on all occasions, the power to borrow, without expense or forfeiture of the policy, two-thirds of the premiums paid: also the option of selecting benefits, and the conversion of his interests to meet other conveniences or necessity.
Assurances for terms of years at the lowest possible rates.
Persons insured for life, can, *at once*, borrow half amount of annual premiums, and claim the same privilege for five successive years, on their own note and deposit of policy.
Part of the capital is *permanently* invested in the United States, in the names of three of the Local Directors, as Trustees—available always to the assured in case of disputed claims (should any such arise,) or otherwise.
The payments of premiums half-yearly or quarterly, at a trifling advance upon the annual rate.
No charge for stamp duty.
Thirty days allowed after each payment of premium becomes due, without forfeiture of policy.
Travelling leave extensive and liberal, and extra premiums on the most moderate scale.
Those assured for whole term of life are allowed to cross to and from Europe in steamships or first class sailing packets *free of extra premium*, except during the WINTER, when $1 on each cover insured will be required for each passage to $400 extra risk.
DIVISION OF PROFITS.—The remarkable success and increased prosperity of the Society has enabled the Directors, at the last annual investigation, to declare a fourth bonus, varying from 35 to 85 per cent. on premiums paid on each policy effected on the profit scale.
UNITED STATES BOARD OF LOCAL DIRECTORS—(Chief Office for America, 74 Wall-street)—*New York*—Jacob Harvey, Esq., *Chairman*; John J. Palmer, Esq., Jonathan Goodhue, Esq.; James Boorman, Esq; George Barclay, Esq; Samuel S. Howland, Esq.; Gorham A. Worth, Esq; Samuel M Fox, Esq; William Van Hook, Esq.; C. Edward Habicht, Esq.
J. Leander Starr, General Agent, and Edward T. Richardson, Esq., General Acountant, for the United States and British N. A. Colonies.
Medical Examiners. New York—J. Kearney Rodgers, M. D., 110 Bleecker-street; Alexander E. Hosack, M. D., 101 Franklin-st., S. S. Keene, M. D. 290 Fourth st.
(Medical Examiners attend at 74 Wall st., at 3 o'clock, P. M., *daily.* Fee paid by the Society.)
Standing Counsel—Wm. Van Hook, Esq., 39 Wall-st.
Bankers—The Merchants' Bank.
Solicitor—John Hone, Esq., 11 Pine-st.
An Act in respect to insurance for lives for the benefit of married women, passed by the Legislature of New York, 1st April, 1840.
Pamphlets, blank forms, tables of rates, lists of agents, &c. &c., obtained at the Chief Office, 74 Wall-st., or from either of the Agents throughout the United States, and British North American Colonies. J. LEANDER STARR, Gen. Ag't. for the U. States & B. N. A. Colonies.
☞ The undersigned will cheerfully give all desired information in regard to the above institution. They will receive and forward applications for Insurance.
DEROSSET, BROWN & CO., Ag'ts.
Wilmington, N. C., 26th Nov., 1847. 11-1y

MARBLE MONUMENTS.
TOMB TABLES,
Head & Foot Stones, &c.
THE subscribers have taken the agency of an extensive MARBLE MANUFACTORY at the North, and will receive orders for the above named articles on as favorable terms as can be procured from any other establishment.
They have a variety of patterns and styles, with the prices, which may be seen at any time.
KEEN & HUSTON, Contractors & Builders.
Wilmington, N C. February 11, 1848. [22-1y

$5 Reward,
For the detection of the person or persons, who broke into Messrs. SHAW & REPITON'S Ice House during the night of the 31st July, (Monday) and stole therefrom two Tubs Butter, marked as follows, C. & C. 46 lbs. nett, R. 48 lbs nett. Dealers are requested not to purchase said packages, if offered for sale. The above reward will be paid for such information as will lead to the detection the thief by WM. A. GWYER.

NEW GOODS.
NOW OPENING AT THE OLD STAND,
CALICOES, Muslins, (white and colored,) ginghams, cottonades, striped and checked stuff for pants, Kentucky jeans, twedes, brown linen and linen drill, drap de tae, cashmaret, bed tick, bear duck, osnaburgs, apron checks, bleached and brown shirting and sheeting, vestings, diapers and crash, silk and cotton hdkfs., spool, skein, and ball cotton, pins and needles, pocket books, buttons, hooks and eyes, combs, knitting pins, suspenders, white, black, mixed, and slate cotton hose and half hose, and gloves.
A large lot of straw carriages and cradles, baskets, buckets, cedar and painted tubs and keelers, cocoa dippers, clothe horses and pins, flour pails, wooden boxes, painted, brass, and iron bound water buckets, axe helves, potato mashers, muddlers, towel rollers, rolling pins, boot jacks, wood bowls, washboards, mouse traps, nest's measures, barrel and half barrel covers, knife boxes, spool stands and boxes, matches and match safes, twine reels, bellows, and shaving boxes.
HARDWARE.
Collins', Simmons', and Davis' axes and hatchets, board axes, files, cooper's compasses, adzes, dowelling bitts, augurs, drawing knives, handsaws, rat traps, fire dogs, shovels and tongs, trace chains, leading lines, bed cords, whitewash brushes, scrub brushes, sad irons, waffle irons, frying pans, door, trunk, pad, till, and cupboard locks, curry combs, candlesticks, cotton and wool cards, shoe brushes and blacking, shoe, butcher, pocket, and case knives, razors and straps, snuff boxes, hair brushes, tea and table spoons, hoes and rakes, hinges, cast ploughs, Sutton's wrought ploughs and hoes.
Also, have constantly on hand a choice selection of Family Groceries, Wines, and Liquors, all of which will be sold extremely low for *cash.*
PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.
April 21, 1848.

ENGLISH, CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL AND MERCANTILE SCHOOL.
THE subscribers beg leave to inform the citizens of Wayne and the adjoining counties, that they have opened an English, Classical, Mercantile and Mathematical School, in the town of Goldsborough.
The Senior instructor, Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, is a practical and experienced Teacher, having for the last ten years stood at the head of his profession in Europe, as the many flattering testimonials in his possession will show. William Robinson flatters himself that he is already favorably known in this region, as a teacher who has always been faithful in the discharge of duty, and successful in imparting instruction and would, therefore throw himself upon his old patrons of Wayne Lenoir, and Edgecombe—in which counties he has spent the last nine years—for a share of that patronage which they always so cheerfully bestowed upon him.
Mr. John Robinson will superintend the English, Mercantile, and Mathematical department, and give instruction in the Italian and French languages—also in instrumental music, if required.—Vocal music will constitute a part of the daily exercises of the pupils
Mr. William Robinson will superintend the Classical department.
They have built and fitted up a new School Room, and hope that their effort to establish a School of high literary merit in this rising and flourishing town, will not be in vain. They commence it on individual enterprise, and under the most discouraging circumstances, and rely upon the merits of the Institution alone for support.
The School is now in operation, and those who wish to avail themselves of its advantages, are requested to make no delay in entering, that the classes may be properly and advantageously organized.
For further particulars, apply to either of the subscribers. JOHN ROBINSON,
WILLIAM ROBINSON.

Carriages Repaired and Painted.
THE undersigned would inform the public that he has located his shop for *Repairing and Painting* every description of Riding Vehicles, near the corner of Dock and Second streets He respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage; and he will always endeavor to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.
His charges will be moderate, and the cash will be acceptable, when the work is delivered.
WM. WELLS.
Sept 17, 1847 1-12m

WINDOW GLASS.
50 Boxes, assorted sizes, 8x10, 10x12, 12x15, 14 x 10. Just received and for sale low at the old stand Drug Store.
PAINT BRUSHES.
15 doz. of the finest quality, assorted sizes, at lower prices than the common BRUSHES usually offered for sale. Varnish brushes, Blenders, and Grainers.
DAILY EXPECTED,
150 Kegs White Lead, pure extra and No. 1. ALSO, a fresh supply of Drugs, Chemicals, &c. &c.
Orders from Physicians and country merchants promptly attended to.
May 17, 1848.—[36] WM. SHAW.

BENT'S BCSTON CRACKERS.
12 cans water and butter. For sale by
j14 HOWARD & PEDEN.

WHISKEY.
25 bbls Monongahela Whiskey. For sale low by
j14] HOWARD & PEDEN.

FRESH SALMON.
6 dozen hermetrically sealed Salmon. For sale by HOWARD & PEDEN.

SUGAR AND TEA.
1 hhd best quality St Croix Sugar; chests and half chests gun powder Tea. For sale by
j14 HOWARD & PEDEN.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per brig W. L. Jones,
10 bbls and 10 half-bbls Canal Flour; 3 bbls Fulton market beef; 5 do. mess pork; 500 lbs smoked beef, 2 doz smoked tongues; 3 bbls crashed sugar; super pickled salmon; 10 boxes soda biscuit; 2 bbls Scotch snuff 8 doz bottles Mrs. Miller's and Lorrillard's Scotch snuff; tallow, sperm and adamant candles; ardeens, capers and olives; horse raddish, catsup, and mustard; a few cedar churns; all of which will be sold very low for *cash*, by PERRIN & HARTSFIELD.

LINSEED OIL.
Just received, and always on hand, a supply of Linseed Oil, Spanish Brown, Venitian Red, Prussian Blue, Chrome Green and Yellow, (dry and in oil.) Window glass, train oil, paint brushes and sash tools from 000 to No. 1, blacklead, lamp black, &c. &c. LIPPIPT & WILLKINGS,
j21 Druggists & Chemists.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED
TO the Jail of Sampson county, on the 7th inst., a mulatto boy, who calls himself James Moore, and says he was bound to Jon W. Wells of Brunswick county. James Moore is about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, spare built, and supposed to be seventeen or eighteen years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
A. B. CHESNUTT, *Sheriff.*
July 14, 1848—[44-tf

JUST RECEIVED.
25 bartels Rectified Whiskey. For sale by
j14 HOWARD & PEDEN.

By the President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, under the authority of the twelfth article of the treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and the King of Hanover, bearing date the 10th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, has become a party to the said treaty, with certain modifications, by virtue of a declaration of accession to the same; which was signed and duly exchanged at Schwerin, on the 9th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, between A. Dudley Mann, special agent of the United States, and L. de Lutzow, President of the Privy Council and First Minister of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the part of their respective governments; which declaration is, word for word, as follows:

DECLARATION.

Whereas a treaty of commerce and navigation between the United States of America and his Majesty the King of Hanover, was concluded at Hanover on the tenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, by the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, and was subsequently duly ratified on the part of both governments:

And whereas, by the terms of the twelfth article of the same the United States agree to extend all the advantages and privileges contained in the stipulations of the said treaty to one or more of the other States of the Germanic Confederation which may wish to accede to them by means of an official exchange of declarations, provided that such State or States shall confer similar favors upon the United States to those conferred by the Kingdom of Hanover, and observe and be subject to the same conditions, stipulations, and obligations:

And whereas the government of his Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin has signified its desire to accede to the said treaty and to all the stipulations and provisions therein contained, as far as the same are or may be applicable to the two countries, and to become a party thereto, and has expressed its readiness to confer similar favors upon the United States as an equivalent in all respects to those conferred by the Kingdom of Hanover:

And whereas the government of the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in its anxiety to avoid the possibility of a misconception hereafter of the nature and extent of the favors differing essentially from those of Hanover, which it consents to bestow upon the United States, as well as for its own faithful observance of all the provisions of the said treaty, wishes the stipulations, conditions, and obligations imposed upon it; as also those which rest upon the United States, as explicitly stated, word for word, in the English and German languages, as contained in the following articles:

Article 1. The high contracting parties agree that whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the United States in their own vessels, may also be imported in the vessels of the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel shall be levied or collected whether the importation be made in a vessel of the United States or in a vessel of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

And in like manner, whatever kind of produce, manufacture, or merchandise of any foreign country can be, from time to time, lawfully imported into the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in its own vessels, may also be imported in vessels of the United States, and no higher or other duties upon the tonnage or cargo of the vessel shall be levied or collected, whether the importation be made in vessels of the one party or the other.

Whatever may be lawfully exported or re-exported by one party in its own vessels to any foreign country, may in like manner be exported or re-exported in the vessels of the other. And the same duties, bounties, and drawbacks shall be collected and allowed, whether such exportation or re-exportation be made in vessels of the one party or the other.

Nor shall higher or other charges of any kind be imposed in the ports of one party on vessels of the other than are or shall be payable in the same ports by national vessels.

Article 2. The preceding article is not applicable to the coasting trade and navigation of the high contracting parties, which are respectively reserved by each exclusively to its own subjects or citizens.

Article 3. No priority or preference shall be given by either of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent acting on their behalf, or under their authority, in the purchase of any article of commerce lawfully imported on account of, or in reference to, the national character of the vessel, whether it be of the one party or of the other, in which such article was imported.

Article 4. The ancient and barbarous right to wrecks of the sea shall remain entirely abolished with respect to the property belonging to the subjects or citizens of the high contracting parties.

When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, stranded, or otherwise damaged on the coasts, or within the dominions of the other, their respective citizens or subjects shall receive, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the accident happens.

They shall be liable to pay the same charges and dues of salvage as the said inhabitants would be liable to pay in a like case.

If the operations of repair shall require that the whole or any part of the cargo be unloaded, they shall pay no duties of custom, charges, or fees, on the part which they shall reload and carry away, except such as are payable in the like case by national vessels.

It is nevertheless understood that if, whilst the vessel is under repair, the cargo shall be unladen, and kept in a place of deposit destined to receive goods, the duties on which have not been paid, the cargo shall be liable to the charges and fees lawfully due to the keepers of such warehouses.

Article 5. The privileges secured by the present treaty to the respective vessels of the high-contracting parties, shall only extend to such as are built within their respective territories, or lawfully condemned as prizes of war, or adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the municiple laws of either of the high-contracting parties, and belonging wholly to their subjects or citizens. It is further stipulated that vessels of the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin may select their crews from any of the States of the Germanic Confederation, provided that the master of each be a subject of the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Article 6. No higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the United States of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin or of its fisheries, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin of any articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States and of their fisheries, than are or shall be payable on the like articles, being the growth, produce, or manufacture of any other foreign country or of its fisheries.

No higher or other duties and charges shall be imposed in the United States on the exportation of any articles to the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the exportation of any articles to the United States, than such as are or shall be payable on the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country.

No prohibition shall be imposed on the importation or exportation of any articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, or of its fisheries, or of the United States or their fisheries from or to the ports of said Grand-Duchy or of the said United States, which shall not equally extend to all other powers and States.

Article 7. The high contracting parties engage mutually not to grant any particular favor to other nations in respect of navigation and duties of customs, which shall not immediately become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same freely, if the concession was freely made, or on allowing a compensation as near as possible, if the concession was conditional.

Article 8. In order to augment by all the means at its bestowal the commercial relations between the United States and Germany, the Grand-Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin agrees, subject to the reservation in article eleventh, to abolish the import duty on raw cotton and paddy, or rice in the husk, the produce of the United States; to levy no higher import duty upon leaves, stems or strips of tobacco, imported in hogsheads or casks, than one thaler and two schillings for one hundred pounds Hamburg weight, (equal to seventy cents United States currency and weight;) to lay no higher import duty upon rice imported in tierces or half tierces than twenty five schillings for one hundred pounds Hamburg weight, (equal to thirty-seven and a half cents United States currency and weight;) to lay no higher duty upon whale oil, imported in casks or barrels, than twelve and a half schillings per hundred pounds Hamburg weight, (equal to eighteen and three-quarters cents United States currency and weight.)

The Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin further agrees to levy no higher transit duty on the aforementioned articles in their movement on the Berlin-Hamburg railroad than two schillings per hundred pounds Hamburg weight, (equal to three cents United States currency and weight,) and to levy no transit duty on the above-mentioned articles when conveyed through the ports of the country.

It is understood, however, that nothing herein contained shall prohibit the levying of a duty sufficient for control, which in no instance shall exceed on the two articles imported duty free or those on transit one schilling per hundred pounds Hamburg weight, (equal to one cent and a half United States currency and weight.)

Article 9. The high contracting parties grant to each other the liberty of having, each in the ports of the other, consuls, vice consuls, commercial agents, and vice commercial agents of their own appointment, who shall enjoy the same privileges and powers as those of the most favored nations; but if any of the said consuls shall carry on trade, they shall be subjected to the same laws and usages to which private individuals of their nation are subjected in the same place.

The consuls, vice consuls, commercial, and vice commercial agents, shall have the right, as such, to sit as judges and arbitrators in such differences as may arise between the masters and crews of the vessel belonging to the nation whose interests are committed to their charge, without the interference of the local authorities, unless the conduct of the crews or of the captain should disturb the order or tranquility of the country; or the said consuls, vice consuls, commercial agents, or vice commercial agents should require their assistance to cause their decisions to be carried into effect or supported.

It is, however, understood that this species of judgment or arbitration shall not deprive the contending parties of the right they have to resort, on their return, to the judicial authority of their own country.

The said consuls, vice consuls, commercial agents, and vice commercial agents, are authorized to require the assistance of the local authorities for the search, arrest, and imprisonment of the deserters from the ships-of-war and merchant vessels of their country. For this purpose they shall apply to the competent tribunals, judges, and officers, and shall, in writing, demand said deserters, proving by the exhibition of the registers of the vessels, the muster-rolls of the crews, or by any other official documents, that such individuals formed part of the crews; and on this claim being thus substantiated, the surrender shall not be refused.

Such deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice consuls, commercial agents, or vice commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prisons, at the request and cost of those who shall claim them, in order to be sent to the vessels to which they belong, or to others of the same country. But if not sent back within three months from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and shall not be again arrested for the same cause. However, if the deserter shall be found to have committed any crime or offence, his surrender may be delayed until the tribunal before which his case shall be pending shall have pronounced its sentence, and such sentence shall have been carried into effect.

Article 10. The subjects and citizens of the high contracting parties shall be permitted to sojourn and reside in all parts whatsoever of the said territories, in order to attend to their affairs, and also to hire and occupy houses and warehouses for the purpose of their commerce, provided they submit to the laws, as well general as special, relative to the right of residing and trading

Whilst they conform to the laws and regulations in force, they shall be at liberty to manage, themselves, their own business in all the territories subject to the jurisdiction of each party, as well in respect to the consignment and sale of their goods, by wholesale or retail, as with respect to the loading, unloading, and sending off their ships, or to employ such agents and brokers as they may deem proper, they being in all these cases to be treated as the citizens or subjects of the country in which they reside, it being nevertheless understood that they shall remain subject to the said laws and regulations also in respect to sales by wholesale or retail.

They shall have free access to the tribunals of justice in their litigious affairs on the same terms which are granted by the law and usage of country to native citizens or subjects, for which purpose they may employ in defence of their rights such advocates, attorneys, and other agents as they may judge proper.

The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal property within the jurisdiction of the other by sale, donation, testament, or otherwise.

Their personal representatives, being citizens or subjects of the other contracting party, shall succeed to their said personal property, whether by testament or *ab intestato*—They may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, at their will, and dispose of the same, paying such duty only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said personal property is situated, shall be subject to pay in like cases. In case of the absence of the personal representatives the same care shall be taken of the said property as would be taken of a property of a native in like case, until the lawful owner may take measures for receiving it.

If any question should arise among several claimants to which of them the said property belongs, the same shall be finally decided by the laws and judges of the country wherein it is situated.

Where, on the decease of any person holding real estate within the territories of one party, such real estate would, by the laws of the land, descend on a citizen or subject of the other were he not disqualified by alienage, such citizen or subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all duties of detraction on the part of the government of the respective States.

The capitals and effects which the citizens or subjects of the respective parties, in changing their residence, shall be desirous of removing from the place of their domicil, shall likewise be exempt from all duties of detraction or emigration on the part of their respective governments.

Article 11. The present treaty shall continue in force until the tenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and further until the end of twelve months after the government of Mecklenburg-Schwerin on the one part, or that of the United States on the other part, shall have given notice of its intention of terminating the same, but upon the condition hereby expressly stipulated and agreed, that if the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin shall deem it expedient, or find it compulsory, during the said term to levy a duty on paddy, or rice in the husk, or augmente the duties upon leaves, strips, or stems of tobacco, on whale-oil and rice, mentioned in article VIII (eighth) of the present treaty, the government of Mecklenburg-Schwerin shall give notice of one year to the government of the United States before proceeding to do so; and, at the expiration of that year, or any time subsequently, the government of the United States shall have full power and right to abrogate the present treaty, by giving a previous notice of six months to the government of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, or to continue it (at its option) in full force, until the operation thereof shall have been arrested in the manner first specified in the present article.

Now, therefore, the undersigned, L. de Lutzow, president of the privy council and first minister of his Royal Highness, on the part of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and A. Dudley Mann, special agent on the part of the United States, invested with full powers to this effect, found in good and due form, have this day signed in triplicate, and have exchanged this declaration. The effect of this agreement is hereby declared to be to establish the aforesaid treaty between the high parties to this declaration, as fully and perfectly, to all intents and purposes, as if all the provisions therein contained, in the manner as they are above explicitly stated, had been agreed to in a separate treaty, concluded and ratified between them in the ordinary form.

In witness whereof, the above-named plenipotentiaries have hereto affixed their names and seals.

Done at Schwerin, this 9th (ninth) day of December, 1847.

A. DUDLEY MANN. [L. S.]
L. OF DUTZOW. [L. S.]

And whereas the said declaration of accession has been duly ratified on both parts:

Now, therefore, be it known, that I, JAMES K. POLK, President of the United States of America, have caused the said declaration to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this second day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred [L. S.] and forty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-third.

JAMES K. POLK.

By the President:
JAMES BUCHANAN, Secretary of State.

THE PACK OF CARDS.

A nobleman in the city of London, who kept a great number of servants, reposed considerable confidence in one of them, which excited a jealousy in the others; who, in order to prejudice their master against him, accused him of being a notorious gamester. Jack was called up and interrogated closely; but he denied the fact, at the same time declaring that he had never played a card in his life. To be more fully convinced, the gentleman ordered him to be searched; when behold, a pack of cards was found in his pocket. Highly incensed at Jack's want of veracity, the nobleman demanded, in a rage, how he dared persist in an untruth?

'My lord,' replied he, 'I certainly do not know the meaning of a card; the bundle in my pocket is my almanac.'

'Your almanac, indeed! then I desire you will prove it.'

'Well, sir, I will begin. There are four suits in the pack, that intimates the four quarters in the year; as there are thirteen cards in each suit, so there are thirteen weeks in a quarter. There are also the same number of lunations; the twelve signs of the zodiac, through which the sun steers his diurnal course in one year. There are fifty-two cards in a pack; that directly answers to the number of weeks in a year. Examine them more minutely, and you will find three hundred and sixty-five spots, as many as there are days in the year; multiply these by twenty-four and sixty, and you will have the exact number of hours and minutes in a year. Thus, sir, I hope I have convinced you that this is my almanac; and by your lordship's permission I will prove it is my prayer book also. I look upon the four suits as the four prevailing religions: Christianity, Judaism, Mahomedanism, and Paganism; the twelve court cards remind me of the twelve patriarchs from whom sprang the twelve tribes of Israel; the twelve Apostles, and the twelve articles of the Christian faith. The king reminds me of the allegiance due to his majesty. The queen of the same to her majesty. The ten brings to my recollection the ten cities in the plains of Sodom and Gomorrah, destroyed by fire and brimstone from heaven; the ten plagues of Egypt; the ten commandments; the ten tribes cut off for their vice. The nine reminds me of the nine muses; the nine noble orders among men.—The eight reminds me of the eight beatitudes; the eight attitudes; the eight persons saved in Noah's ark; the eight persons mentioned in Scripture to be released from death to life.—The seven reminds me of the seven administering spirits that stand before the throne of God; the seven seals wherewith the book of life is sealed; the seven liberal arts and sciences given by God for the instruction of man; the seven wonders of the world. The six reminds me of the six petitions contained in the Lord's prayer. The five reminds me of the senses given by God to man—hearing, seeing, feeling, tasting, and smelling. The four puts me in mind of the four evangelists, and the four seasons of the year. The three reminds me of the Trinity; the three hours our Saviour was on the cross, and the three days he lay interred. The two reminds me of the two testaments, and the two contrary principles struggling in man—virtue and vice. The ace reminds me of the only true God, to adore, worship and serve; one faith to believe; one truth to practise, and one good master to serve and obey.'

'So far, very well,' said the nobleman, 'but I believe you have omitted one card—the knave.'

'True, my lord, the knave reminds me of your lordship's informer.'

The nobleman became more pleased with Jack than before, freely forgave him, raised his w

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Friday, August 18, 1848.

Democratic Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
GEN. LEWIS CASS.
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
MAJ. GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.
OF KENTUCKY.

Presidential Elector,
WILLIAM S. ASHE.

☞See Fourth Page.

"LIGHT," "LIGHT."—The people of the Southern States are said by our Eastern brethren, to be only fit to be gulled, any how. It would really seem so. Some years ago we had the celebrated "*Lard Lamp*," that was only second to *Alladin's*, but which in the sequel proved to be a perfect humbug. Now we have in town a concern by which we presume our good people will be fooled out of "some" of their loose change, a candle-stick that makes at will, from grease of all kinds, the nicest sort of candles almost by magic.—We have seen it, and we risk nothing in saying that it is about on a par with the "Lard Lamp." But go it. Humbuggers, as well as others, must make a living; so hand up your loose quarters.

REDEEMED, DISENTHRALLED, REGENERATED.—With proud feelings of rejoicing do we pen these lines. The Old North State is redeemed. Taylor Whiggery is as dead as Julius Cæsar, within the borders of North Carolina. We care not that Manly is elected by a pitiful majority of two or three hundred.—Federalism has been prostrated by a blow from which it cannot recover. No powers of lying, slandering, boasting, or bull-ragging, which Federalism may bring to its aid, will suffice to galvanize into life the rotten carcass of Taylorism. The die is cast, and henceforth the good Old North State will take her place in the line with her Republican sisters of the South. Federalism may endeavor to whistle up its spirits by telling its followers that if it hadn't been for this, and if it hadn't been for that, Manly would have been elected by 5,000 majority. It wont do. This kind of stuff will gull no one. *Taylorism beat Charles Manly.* Mark this; and against the ides of November when the 11 Electoral votes of North Carolina are cast for Cass and Butler, then it will be demonstrated that it was not because Chas. Manly was not strong, but because Taylorism was weak, that the Federal party suffered such a Waterloo defeat. Federalists may endeavor to break the force of their terrible fall, by telling you that "Free Suffrage" did it—that Charles Manly, the "inimitable Charley," was put up by the Raleigh Whig clique, and therefore he was unpopular—that "General Apathy" played the very old Harry with their forces, but all this is gammon. The sensible, serious, reflecting amongst them, know full well that Mr. Manly is one of the most popular men in the State; that he has as many strong, warm, personal friends, as any Whig in the State—that he is a fine popular speaker, with captivating manners, and as capable of drawing out the whole Whig strength as any man they could start. This they know, and this they said *before* the election. They may reverse the picture now as a means of covering their defeat, but they know in their hearts that any man they might have had in the field would have shared the same fate.

In this, our hour of rejoicing, we will say nothing of our own friends who could, if they had only done their duty, have triumphantly elected Mr. Reid. We will not for the present say ought of two or three eastern counties that might have saved the election of Mr. Reid, simply by polling their whole strength. We think their own reflections will be sufficiently severe monitors without any remarks from the Republican press. We shall, however, most certainly expect them to redeem their *honor* by extraordinary exertions between this and the 7th of November. They have every stimulous that can possibly urge men to work. We appeal to them as democrats, in the full confidence that they will fully redeem their character.

Brother democrats from the sea board to the mountains, we have now everything before us that can stimulate democrats and patriots to the performance of their *whole* duty. Will we not work like men? We can carry the State for Cass and Butler by a handsome majority, and bury whiggery in a grave so deep that it will not be heard of for years in the old North State, by uniting in one gallant struggle. Will we not do it? Who is there that does not with his whole heart and soul answer, yes? We can give Cass and Butler at least *four thousand* more votes than we gave Mr. Reid, if we will only try. Work, and we will pledge the State to the gallant and true-hearted Cass and Butler by a handsome majority. More anon.

DAVID S. REID.—Whether our gallant leader—Col. Reid—is really our Governor or not, one thing is certain, and that is, he has endeared himself to the democracy of the *whole* State, in a manner that will never be forgotten by them. He assumed their standard when it was, comparatively speaking, dragging in the dust, and he has borne it aloft most gallantly in triumph. As a democrat and an humble member of the democratic press, we tender him our sincere and hearty congratulations for the gallant fight he has made for us as our standard bearer in the memorable struggle through which we have passed. Colonel Reid has done nobly. He has revolutionized, or rather, under his gallant lead, the State has been completely revolutionized. Whether elected or defeated, he will always bear with him the respect, admiration and gratitude of the Republican party. If he does not fill the Gubernatorial Chair on the 1st of January, 1849, he will do so on the 1st of January, 1851. We wish this to be remembered.

☞We tell you, Mr. Observer, in the first place, that that "Certain Somebody," of whom you speak, to wit, the Hon. Hall McAllister, of the State of Georgia, one of the ablest and purest men of the South, *never said* that Mr. Fillmore made an Abolition speech in New York City; but we do tell you that he did say that the said Millard Fillmore, in *Western New York* did, in his, (Mr. McA's) presence and hearing, make such a speech; and we tell you further, that there is no man now in Georgia, nor in the South, that dare impugn the honor and veracity of that same "Certain Somebody." Hall McAlister is one of the first men in all the Southern country, and what he asserts cannot be controverted.

NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.—We correct the table in another column from the last Standard, (Wednesday.) We do not know with certainty who has been elected Governor of North Carolina, but presume from the complexion of the returns, that Mr. Manly is the Governor elect by about four or five hundred majority. It will be seen that all the counties but Currituck and Cherokee (extreme East and West) have been heard from, and according to the Standard's figuring, Mr. Manly would be elected by 600 majority, if the above two counties have voted as in '44. The vote in our table is only official for 30 counties.—When all the official returns are in, we will then, and not before, know what Mr. Manly's majority actually is. By next week, we presume we will be able to publish the official vote of the whole State. Until then the reader must rest satisfied with the table presented in another column. It is the best we can do.

THE VERY LAST—MORE CONSISTENCY.—If the following is not about the richest thing of the kind that, under all the circumstances, has been presented to the American public for a month of Sundays, then we are no judge—"Old Zack" would have accepted the nomination of the Baltimore Convention (that nominated Cass and Butler,) if it had been offered to him! Well, this is spicy, to be sure. We presume he would have accepted the nomination of the Buffalo Convention on the same terms! We should like, as a matter of curiosity, to know what these terms are. Can't some of the Taylorites in these diggins inform us? Aint "Old Zack" a hoss? We would state that the following is clipped from the Charleston Evening News, a Taylor paper, of Wednesday evening. "A few more of the same sort left:"—

LATER FROM GENERAL TAYLOR.—Extract of a Letter from General Taylor to a friend in this city:—

"I never had any aspirations for the Presidency, nor have I now, farther than the wishes "of my friends are concerned in the matter; "nor would I have it on any other terms "than I stated when the subject was first agitated, "which is, that my acceptance must be without "pledges or being trammelled in any way, so that "I could be the President of the whole *Nation* "and not of a *Party*.

"I have accepted the nomination of the Philadelphia Convention, as well as the nomination "of many primary assemblies gotten up in various sections of the Union, in some intances, irrespective of party: and would have accepted "the nomination of the Baltimore, Convention, "had it been *tendered on the same terms*. I am "now fully, if *not fairly*, before the country as a "candidate for the Chief Magistracy; and if it "should be my good or bad fortune to be elected, "I trust my course will be such for the most part "as regards the management of our national affairs, as will meet the approbation of my fellow-"citizens. Should they fail to do so, they will, I "flatter myself, have the charity to attribute my "errrors to the head and not to the heart.

"Very respectfully, your friend,
"Z. TAYLOR."

OREGON.—It will be seen from a reference to our Congressional summary, that this territory has at last got a government. The bill for its organization has the Wilmot Proviso in it, and is the law of the land, having received the signature of the President. Mr. Polk sent a message with the signed bill to the House of Representatives, where it originated, communicating his reasons for signing it, with this, to us Southern people, odious feature. The House, in which the reader knows the whigs have a majority, refused to read the message, or to order its being printed. We learn from a gentleman, (a member of the House,) that it was well understood that Mr. Polk protested against the Wilmot Proviso feature. We will of course soon have this document, which we learn is an able one, and will take the earliest opportunity of giving it to our readers.

It will also be seen that the Senate went into executive session for about half an hour before the expiration of the session. It is understood that the President nominated General Shields as governor of Oregon, and the Senate confirmed the same. This we only give as surmise, but believe it is correct. So Gen. Shields is not, after all, in San Luis, Mexico!

☞Since confirmed.

☞The Chronicle and other federal papers in North Carolina, are endeavoring to give some reasons why the feds of North Carolina have "done so badly." The "inimitable Charley" was a Raleigh man, and *therefore* could not run! The "inimitable Charley" had not been nominated by county meetings, and *therefore* again, could not run; and last, but not least, in the opinion of the Chronicle and kindred federal prints, the "inimitable Charley" and the whig party did not "judiciously manage" "the Senatorial suffrage" question. Drowning men will catch at straws. The amount of all this simply is, that if the whig party had done better, why Charley would have been elected by a large majority. But we would like to know of the Chronicle and other federal papers, why the unbounded popularity of old Zack didn't more than balance all these weaknesses of the "inimitable." Come out like men and "fess the corn" at once. Mr Manly had to carry the *burden* of Taylor and Fillmore on his back, and this is what has broken him and the whig party down in the old North State.

THAT EXTRA PAY.—The President has communicated to Congress a message in answer to the House resolution, calling upon him for a statement of the extra pay received by Gens. Cass and Taylor, respectively. The message & accompanying documents have been ordered to be printed So soon as they make their appearance, we shall take pains to make their contents known to our readers. In the meantime we assert, that Gen. Cass never received from the public Treasury a cent but what he was entitled to; nor did he ever obtain a cent therefrom but in the most honorable manner.

WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD.—We learn that the Directory of this Company have appointed Major Walter Gwyn, chief Engineer of the Manchester Road. We further learn, that Mr. Flemming, late Superintendent on the Wilmington & Raleigh Rail Road, has received the appointment of assistant Engineer. Mr. Flemming informs us, that he (with an efficient corps of Engineers) will, in the course of a few days, commence the survey of the southern end of the Road, and that Major Gwyn will, ere long, commence on the Wilmington end. It will require at least four or five months to locate the Road.

☞The notorious Don Nicholas Trist, who they say is crazy, has sent to the Speaker's table of the House of Representatives a long letter accompanied by sundry documents touching his mission to Mexico as Commissioner of the United States. The House refused to print this precious document.

THE FEDERAL PARTY AND THE SLAVERY QUESTION.—Our readers will recollect—they ought to do so—that some two weeks since the Senate, after the most anxious deliberation, conceived and enacted a bill, known as the "Compromise Bill," for the settlement of the slavery question. This bill received the vote of every Southern Democratic Senator, and of all the Southern Whig Senators with the exception of four, one of them the Hon. GEORGE E. BADGER, of North Carolina! It passed the Senate by a vote of 33 to 22, and was regarded by the ablest and fastest friends of the South as the best compromise for the South that could be made. Well, this Compromise measure, after having received the most mature and anxious deliberation of the ablest body in the world, and after having been passed by a vote of three-fifths of its members, was sent to the House of Representatives, and there the motion was made to lay it on the table, without the slightest consideration! Who, slaveholders of North Carolina, do you suppose was the man who, in hot haste, made this motion to lay this Southern measure on the table? Who but ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, the great bell-weather of the Federal party in Georgia! Whose votes killed this measure in the House of Representatives? *Why, the votes of Southern Whigs.* Voters of North Carolina, will you bear this in mind? Bear in mind, we beseech you, that of the eight Southern Federal votes that killed this great measure in the House of Representatives, two of them were cast by recreant sons of North Carolina, NATHANIEL BOYDEN and RICHARD SPEIGHT DONNELL. We beg you to bear this in mind. Treasure it up, and let these men have the full benefit of your recollections in all time to come. Remember too that *not a single Whig* from the free States voted with the South, whilst TWENTY-ONE DEMOCRATS from the non-slaveholding States voted like men with the South on this great question. We beseech you to reflect upon these matters, and ask yourselves, as citizens of the South, if you can longer act with a party that is willing to sacrifice your dearest interests for the sake of a party triumph. In closing this article, we beg your especial attention to the following remarks, which we clip from the New York Globe, the organ of the 'Free Soil" Wilmot Proviso party of the State of N. York. We quote them for the purpose of shewing you that the Whig party in Congress are regarded as the natural allies of the anti-slavery men of the North. We call upon you who read the papers and are acquainted with these *facts*, to circulate them amongst the people:—

From the New York Globe, July 31.

The defeat of what was impudently called a Compromise Bill—As we anticipated, this infamous bill, misnamed a Compromise bill, has been defeated in the House of Representatives. The vote of New York, with a solitary exception, was given against it. That exception was the vote of Mr. Birdsall, son-in-law of Senator Dickinson.

Everywhere in the North the defeat of this bill will be received as intelligence of the most cheering character. Its defeat saves the virgin soil acquired from Mexico from the deadly contamination of slavery. The unholy schemes of the slave power are frustrated, and the people will now, the more effectually, organize with a view to a united and more energetic movement against any future effort of this power to extend the institution of slavery over new lands. The genuine fire of Liberty will burn brighter than ever. We rejoice that the time has come when the North will no longer be the mere tool of a Slave oligarchy.

To the Whigs in the present House of Representatives the country owes much. The devotion to the principles of Liberty manifested by their vote to lay the infamous Bill on the table, forces from us an admission that they have proved themselves far more Democratic than a large number of the people's representatives who lay special claim to the cognomen. The insolence of the slave power is humbled by a House of Representatives in which a majority are called Whigs.—Not a single Whig from a free State voted for the Bill. But we have *twenty-one* recreant members from the free States, calling themselves Democrats, who went for Slavery! Maine furnished two of these traitors to Liberty, New York one, Pennsylvania four, Ohio five, Indiana five, and Illinois four.

☞We find the following in the Baltimore Sun of Wednesday morning. The message we will endeavor to publish in our next. In the meantime this paragraph will give the reader an idea of its contents:—

The Message of the President on the Oregon Bill.—We publish to-day the chief portion of the communication made by the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, with which he accompanied the announcement of the fact that he had signed the bill providing for a territorial government of Oregon. The President takes occasion to present his views in part, upon the great question which seems likely to arise upon the establishment of a government in that portion of territory acquired from Mexico by treaty, and now known as New Mexico and California; and in a manner which will not fail to attract the attention and secure the approbation of all the true friends of the Union.

The President intimates his personal recognition of the Missouri Compromise as the true basis for the adjustment of all differences between various sections of the Union, in relation to the question of slavery as pertaining to the territory acquired from Mexico. He has unhesitatingly given his sanction to the Oregon bill, because the territory to which it refers does not extend south to the line designated in the Missouri Compromise. Had that bill embraced territory intersected by that line, he says "the question presented for my consideration would have been of a far different character, and my action upon it must have corresponded with my convictions." In signing the present bill, the President has acted with equal promptness and propriety. He has been influenced by no considerations extraneous to the distinct merits of the question before him. The "Wilmot Proviso" by its name or character was an insignificant object in the field of contemplation, and the single point presented for the executive action was the signature of a bill, essential to a specific purpose, and drawn in conformity with that spirit of compromise which has heretofore governed the national action in the admission of new territory to the Union.

"THE GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL."—Under this head, we find in the Charleston Courier of Tuesday morning, an article abusing Cave Johnson, the Postmaster General, for his "stubborn disposition" in not yielding to the exorbitant demands of Mr. Robinson, President of the Richmond and Frederick Rail Road Company. Why does not the Courier and other papers put this matter on the right shoulders? Those of Mr. Robinson. Does the Courier not know that that "stubborn" man, Mr. Johnson, has been twice sustained by the House of Representatives, by large majorities, in the course he has taken? Would it not be better for a paper of the respectability of the Courier to present the facts as they are in this matter, than to abuse the Postmaster General without the slightest shadow of propriety? We think so. For our own part we would wait a week, rather than see one of the departments of the government bullied by Monque Robinson. Let the public know the *facts*, Mr. Courier.

☞The celebrated Abby Folsom is out in favor of Van Buren and Adams. Go it Abby!

THE PRESENT ASPECT.—The Federal party of the United States, knowing full well from the experience of the past that they stood no chance of success with any man as their candidate who was openly and avowedly identified with their old principles, and knowing also that if they desired success they must nominate some one as their champion who might be able, from extraneous circumstances, to create enthusiasm in their ranks, have, for this reason, marshalled themselves under the banner of a military chieftain, whose principles, for the good reason that he has none, they flattered themselves would not trammel them in the campaign. There is no doubt but that the leaders of that party made the most extravagant calculations upon raising a storm of wild enthusiasm by the nomination of General Taylor, similar to that by which they elected Harrison in 1840. This, we say, was their calculation. They did not care a fig about Gen. Taylor. There were hundreds, yea, thousands, in their ranks, whom they knew were far more competent for the duties of the Presidency than Gen. Taylor. Indeed, if the Whigs proper of the Union were certain of having the selection of the President in their own power, we question if the name of "Old Zack" would once cross their minds. But, as we have said before, Gen. Taylor had acquired an enviable reputation as a gallant leader in the late war, and his principles they thought would not hurt him. They calculated that the name of "Old Zack" would evoke the spirit of enthusiasm from one end of the land to another. What is the result? Upwards of two months have elapsed since his nomination by the Philadelphia Convention, and we will venture to say that, thus far, there never was so much apathy in the Federal ranks. The nomination of Taylor has fallen flat upon the country. It has not, in truth, infused as much of spirit and enthusiasm into the Federal ranks as the name of the oft-beaten Henry Clay would have done. The Federal party has split upon the old rock. It has under-estimated, once more, the intelligence of the people of the Union. They are perfectly willing to render to Gen. Taylor all praise for his military services, in a proper way, but they are not prepared to place him in the first *civil* station in the world, merely because he has proved himself a good soldier. Their intelligence revolts at the idea.

THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.—On the 9th instant, a heterogeneous conglomeration of Abolitionists, "Free Soil" men, Wilmot Provisoists, Agrarians, renegade Democrats, conscience Whigs, white and black together, with divers and sundry other sects of Northern fanatics too numerous to mention, congregated at Buffalo, in the western extremity of New York, for the avowed purpose of organizing a Presidential ticket, in opposition to the regularly nominated candidates of the two great parties of the country. The meeting is represented in the Northern papers to have been a large one. Strange that in this Abolition Convention we should find three or four of the slave States represented. Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and, some accounts say, North Carolina, each furnished one of the Vice Presidents of this motly assemblage of fanatics.—After a most exciting session of two or three days, the labors of these traitors to the well-being of our common country, terminated in the nomination of Martin Van Buren, of New York, for the Presidency, and Charles Francis Adams, (son of John Q.,) of Massachusetts, for the Vice Presidency. Now this is a seemly union, is it not? The New York Barnburner and the New England Federalist and Abolitionist. What effect this move will have upon the election in November, we cannot possibly, at this moment, predict. We do, however, know and believe that the move will hurt Taylor and Fillmore quite as much as Cass and Butler Indeed, the Taylor men of the North are already alarmed. Their men are going over by companies and battalions. We regard it, however, as a most infamous and unholy attempt to dissever the links that have so long and happily bound together this glorious Union of ours.

☞We clip the following from the Baltimore Sun of Monday last. We wonder if these "Free Soil" people will not soon fraternize with the Mormons. We think they ought:

Buffalo Free Soil Convention.—Further dispatches from Buffalo give particulars of the closing scenes of this body. It adjourned on Thursday at midnight, to meet the following morning in prayer. This adjournment may be regarded as final. The nominations were confirmed unanimously, in mass convention. Among the last acts were songs, and the reading of Van Buren's letter. One dispatch says:

"Mr. Hale's friends will support Mr. Van Buren. Hale's name was withdrawn by his friends from the list of candidates.

"The resolutions adopted at the convention are explicit and satisfactory to liberty-men and whigs.

"The substance of the resolutions is: 'No Slave Territory'—'No more Slave States'—'The end of Slavery in [?] in the District of Columbia' is declared to be no object. 'Friends of Free Soil,' 'Freedom of Public Lands,' 'Cheap Postage,' 'Election of the public officers under the General Government by the people in all practical cases, are boldly declared.'

"The best possible feeling prevails. Whigs, Democrats, Liberty-men, are all grasping each other by the hand.

"A motion has been adopted by the unanimous vote of the Convention, that John Van Buren shall throw aside all personal considerations and stump the Union for the candidates."

☞Let the Chronicle publish the whole controversy between the Norfolk Argus and Herald about the Captain of the Brig Tally Ho and the N. C. Volunteers, and we are content. There was more than those two articles you published, Mr. Chronicle. We know the Volunteers that were discharged at Norfolk, and we feel certain that there is not one in every ten that will not vote for Cass and Butler. In three of the four companies, there were, at the outside, only two of them Taylor men. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

☞Why didn't our neighbor of the *Commercial Review*, in noticing the vote in Congress on the Missouri Compromise amendment, (proposed by a Northern democratic Senator,) state that the *four* members from free States that voted for it in the House were all democrats; and that not a single whig from the free States voted for it? Indeed, not a single whig in either House, from the free States, has voted with the South on any occasion throughout the whole of the late controversy, with the single exeeption of Mr. Senator Phelps, of Vermont, who voted for the Compromise bill.

☞That portion of the North Carolina Regiment, about 75 in number, that went home by the way of Fayetteville, received at the hands of the hospitable citizens of that place an elegant public entertainment, on the 9th instant.

THE END OF THE SESSION—THE SLAVERY QUESTION STILL UNSETTLED.—Well, the first session of the 30th Congress has finally adjourned, after a session of eight months and one week. It would be useless for us here—for we fear it would do no good—to speak as we feel about the manner in which grave Senators and the Representatives of the people, consume the time and money of their constituents, day after day and week after week, in political wrangling and speechifying. Fully six out of the eight months of this session have been consumed in making speeches for "Buncombe." When and where will this end? Never, until the people take the matter in hand, and determine to send men as their representatives to the National Legislature who will work—who will do the business of the country. Perhaps the greatest evil attendant upon this system of political wrangling, in which both Houses of Congress spend three-fourths of their time, is the manner in which important business is hurried through the last few days of the session. For example, the Oregon Territorial bill was not finally disposed of until Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, the very last day but one of the session, and that, too, after a session in the Senate of 24 hours!

But Congress has adjourned without any sort of settlement of the slavery question.—Never, since the days of the Missouri Compromise, now 28 years ago, has this sectional question assumed anything like so threatening an aspect as at this moment! At no period since the adoption of the constitution, has the perpetuity of the Union been in so much danger. We speak this in no light or careless mood. Heaven grant that we may be mistaken. The North seems disposed to force upon the South the alternative of submitting to her dictation, or at once proceeding to the last resort left her—*actual* resistance.

It will be seen from our Congressional synopsis, that the Oregon bill has been passed into a law, having received the sanction of both Houses of Congress and the President's signature, with the "Wilmot Proviso," and without the Senate's amendment of the Missouri Compromise line. Southern Senators endeavored to defeat this, but were unable.—This, however, cannot properly be regarded as of much importance, one way or the other. Oregon, as the reader doubtless knows, lies North of the Missouri Compromise line, its most Southern boundary being 42 degrees North latitude. Slavery could never exist *here* at any rate, and therefore many Southern members voted for the bill, both now and two years ago, with the ordinance of 1787 ingrafted upon it. California and New Mexico are still without any sort of government. The people of these Territories must do the best they can for themselves. We hope and trust that the good people of both sections of the Union, in the recess of Congress, will calmly reflect upon this most delicate question—slavery or no slavery in the territories—and be prepared to act in a spirit of compromise and fraternal feeling against the first Monday in next December.

SCENE IN THE SENATE CHAMBER—MESSRS. BENTON AND BUTLER.—According to our notions, quite a disgraceful scene occurred in the Senate chamber, on Saturday night, between Messrs. Benton, of Missouri, and Butler, of South Carolina. It seems that in the course of some long executive sessions on the previous week, on the nomination of Gen. Kearney as Brig. General, some resolutions were offered (by Mr. Benton we presume,) in reference to Gen. Kearney; and these, in violation of the rules of the Senate, were published in the New York Herald. Mr. Butler, of S. C., charged that the rules of the Senate had been violated by the Senator from Missouri. But with this preamble we will give the Baltimore Sun's report of the scene as it occurred:

Mr. Butler rose to a question of privilege, and wished that certain resolutions published in the New York Herald of to-day, [in reference to Gen. Kearney,] which had been offered in executive session, and, by the publication of which, he said, the rules of the Senate had been violated by the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Benton.) He moved to go into executive session, with a view to consider the subject. Messrs. Mason and Berrien seconded the motion.

Mr. Breese denied the right of the Senator to make the motion, while the Oregon bill was pending.

Mr. Benton was in favor of having it proceeded with, and with open doors. He was, for one, determined to sit here, during the Sabbath, rather than the efforts of those who were talking about a dissolution of the Union should succeed.

Mr. Berrien insisted that the action was in order, and should be decided.

Mr. Benton, thought it not proper that the business of the Senate could be interrupted to settle a quarrel between two members. For if the Senator from South Carolina, or any other, said that he had done any thing dishonorable, he would get the *lie* in his throat—yes he would get the *lie* in his throat—the *lie* in his throat [cries of order, order] and he would have to meet him elsewhere, yes elsewhere, elsewhere

Mr. Butler was ready to meet him there or anywhere else. [Order, order, order.]

Mr. Benton repeated what he had before said—"the *lie* in the throat;" and much confusion and excitement prevailed, with cries of order, order, order, from all parts of the chamber.

The presiding officer desired Mr. Benton to take his seat, and he did so accordingly.

Mr. Bell obtained the floor, and argued at some length the question of privilege, contending that the motion was not in order, and intimating that it was an effort to defeat the great measure before them. Whether he disagreed with his southern brethren or not, he was disposed to do his duty fairly and without flinching.

Mr. Benton said that under a pretext for a secret session a public motion had been made here, by the Senator from South Carolina, directed at him, with a view to attract attention throughout the country. He quarreled with no man—he had fought—he fought once "to the *funeral*"—"to the death"—but he never *quarreled*.

The Presiding officer declared the motion of Mr. Butler to be out of order.

Mr. Butler explained the reasons which had induced him to make the motion. He had considered the publication a violation of the rules of the Senate to which he had felt bound to call their attention. He had intended no violation of the order or decorum of the Senate, and was alone responsible for what he had done.

Mr Benton considered the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina no satisfaction for the attack which had been made upon him by that Senator and his *two seconds*—[alluding to the two Senators who had seconded his motion.] He required *indemnity*.

Mr. Mason felt bound to appeal from the decision of the Chair, and the question on sustaining that decision, was decided in the affirmative—36 to 11.

The consideration of the Oregon bill was then resumed, and

The debate was continued by Messrs. Houston, Foote, Butler, Breese, Benton, Bell, Badger, Metcalfe, Atchison, Westcott and others. Mr. Westcott had the floor at 6 o'clock, A. M., Sunday, when this report was sent to the post-office.

Mr. Butler challenged Mr. Benton, on Monday, and Mr. Benton accepted. Bladensburg was selected as the ground for the meeting. The Police in the meantime got wind of the affair, and both were arrested. A gentleman who left Washington on Tuesday morning informed us that the impression there was that they would fight at any rate—that they would forfeit their bonds. We can only say that the scene was disgraceful, particularly to Mr. Benton, and that both of the *honorable* gentlemen will be acting very foolishly if they do take it into their heads to shoot at each other.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15, 1848.

Senators Benton and Butler.

Your *if* is a wonderful word! Col. Benton and "*if* any man says so and so, why then and in that case "so and so"

This afternoon, by some sort of process, "the distinguished Senator from Missouri" was had up before one of the representatives of the law's majesty, in the shape of a "justice of the peace," so called, and was interrogated concerning anything he may have done, or intended to do, touching the breach of the peace, &c., of the good people. Col. Benton's replies were satisfactory, and of course he was not held in custody. He said no message of a hostile character had passed between the parties to the emeute or passage of words in the Senate at such and such a time, &c. &c.

It is little amusing, that bets were freely offered, and odds at that, to the effect that "a fight would be had." As both Senators are honorable men, somewhat in the vale of years, it is to be hoped that wagerers may be losres,

Z.

FRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES.—We cannot think that the following will be uninteresting to the readers of our paper. France and the United States have been on terms of friendship ever since we struck the first blow for liberty, and this renewed evidence of the continuance of friendly feelings between the two great Republics of the world, must be gratifying to every right thinking man:

The following messages were received from the President of the United States on Tuesday the 8th inst:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, 1848.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

It affords me satisfaction to communicate herewith, for the information of Congress, copies of a decree adopted by the National Assembly of France, in response to the resolution of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 13th April last, tendering the congratulations of the American to the French people, upon the success of their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a republican form of government

JAMES K. POLK.

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Liberty, Equality, Fraternity!

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The National Assembld has unanimously adopted the decree of the following tenor:

ARTICLE 1. In the name of the French people, the National Assembly, profoundly touched by the sentiments which dictated the resolution of the Congress of the United States on the 13th April, offers to the American people the thanks of the republic, and the expression of its fraternal amity

ARTICLE 2. The Commissioner of Executive power is charged to transmit the present decree to the French legation at Washington, with the order to present it to the American government.

Decreed after deliberation in public session at Paris, on the 25th of May, 1848

Signed by the President and Secretaries, Buchez Peupin, Leon Robert, F. DeGeorge, T. Lacrosse, Emile Pean, Edmund Lafayette.

A true copy for transmission:

The President and Secretaries. Signed:—Marie, F. Berards, Emile Pean, Edmund Lafayette, L. Robert des Ardennes

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, JULES BASTIDE.

On motion of Mr. Allen, it was ordered that the foregoing message and decree be entered on the Journal.

VAN BUREN AND THE BUFFALO CONVENTION.—It is very seriously doubted by those who ought to be well informed on the subject, whether Martin Van Buren will accept the nomination of the Buffalo Convention. The Convention put forth some doctrines so ultra, that it was thought in Washington, that "Matty" couldn't go them. We have it from good authority that Mr. Senator Dix has declared that he (one of the leaders of the barnburners in New York) cannot give his support to the principles put forth at Buffalo, on the 9th inst. At any rate, whether Van Buren accepts or not, the whig party North are far more in danger of suffering from this "free soil" move than the democrats are. This is well known throughout the Northern States.

☞Andrew J. Donelson, of Tennessee, has been appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Federal Government of Germany.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

FRIDAY, August 11, 1848.

It would be entirely out of our power to give even a synopsis of the proceedings of this day and night in either House. We will simply endeavor to place before the reader in our own language *what was done.*

In the *Senate*, the civil and diplomatic bill was received from the House, with its action upon the Senate's amendments, and the Senate refused to recede from its amendments. A Committee of Conference was ordered.

The Senate then took up Col. Benton's resolution to pay the present reporter of the debates $2500 to relinquish his contract, and to select, pay, and authorize the "Union" and "Intelligencer" newspapers to report the proceedings, or rather the debates, in that body.

On motion of Mr. Niles, the Post Route bill was then taken up and debated. Several amendments were offered, and some adopted and some rejected. The bill was, for the present, passed over informally.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill for carrying into effect certain stipulations in the late treaty of peace for the payment of claims, was taken up and debated.

The Post Route bill was then taken up and passed

The Army Appropriation bill was taken up, and the Senate insisted upon the amendments in which the House had refused to concur, and a Committee of Conference was ordered.

Mr. Davis, from the Committee on Commerce, made a report, accompanied by a resolution, requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate, at the commencement of the next session, all the information in his possession in regard to the explosion of steam-boilers. Adopted.

The Senate then, on motion, at half-past 10, went into Executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

In the *House*, the Senate bill granting alternate sections of land to certain Rail Roads in Alabama, Florida, &c., was laid on the table by a large vote.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, a committee of conference was appointed on the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill.

The same gentlemen reported back the amendments of the Senate to the army appropriation bill, and they were committed to the committee of the Whole.

The Oregon territorial bill, with the amendments of the Senate, was then taken up, and the question being on concurring in these amendments, the question was taken separately on each.

That giving the veto power to the governor was non-concurred in, 92, to 106.

That inserting the Missouri compromise was non-concurred in, 82 to 121.

That in regard to the mileage of the Delegates, was also non-concurred in.

[So the Senate must recede, or a committee of conference must be appointed, or the bill is lost.]

A message was received from the President, communicating the information called for by a resolution of the House, in regard to the extra pay of Gens Taylor and Cass, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stephens moved to reconsider the vote ordering the message to be printed, with a view to refer the same to the Committee on Public Expenditures.

The vote was reconsidered, 87 to 97, and on the question of reference, without printing, Mr. McLane said he should vote in the affirmative, and he was gratified to have the opportunity to extricate himself from all participation in a movement so disgraceful to the House, by leaving the whole affair in the hands of those on the other side.

The reference was so ordered accordingly.

The River and Harbor Bill was then taken up, the question being on its passage, which was, by yeas and nays, decided in the affirmative, 118 to 62.

A resolution was adopted, restricting the speeches of all members to ten minutes during the remainder of the session, 80 to 70.

The House then took up the army appropriation bill and passed with some amendments.

The House was then engaged for several hours in a debate on the bill from the Senate granting alternate sections of the public lands to aid in the constructing of the Kalamazoo (Michigan) Railroad, in the course of which the subject of internal improvements and other questions connected with the next presidency, were again discussed, and the claims and qualifications of the candidates for that high office now in the field, were canvassed with considerable ability, and no little acerbity of feeling. The bill was passed, but the vote reconsidered, and after several motions was finally laid on the table, 86 to 77.

At about 10 o'clock adjourned.

SATURDAY, Aug 12.

The *Senate* was in session continuously from 10 o'clock, A. M., to-day, (Saturday,) to 10 A. M., on Sunday—24 hours! It was engaged during the whole of this long session in the discussion of the slavery question, as connected with the organization of territorial government in Oregon. On Friday the House refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate incorporating the Missouri compromise into the bill, & it was returned on this day to the Senate, with the Wilmot Proviso, and without the Missouri compromise. The whole debate turned upon whether the Senate would recede from its amendments and pass the bill as it came originally from the House. A number of the Southern Senators determined to talk the bill to death—that is, to talk until the session would expire on Monday at 12 o'clock. They were persuaded from this, however, and after a stormy session of 24 hours, as stated above, the bill was finally passed as it came from the House, at 10 o'clock, on Sunday morning, with the "Wilmot Proviso" in it, and without the "Missouri Compromise"—The test vote was on receding from the amendment by which the Missouri Compromise had been inserted, and was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breeze, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Douglass, Dodge, Feltch, Fitzgerald, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Hannegan, Houston, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Spruance, Upham, Walker, Webster—29.

Nays—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Borland, Butler, Calhoun, Davis of Mississippi, Downs, Foote Hunter, Johnson of Md., Johnson of La., Johnson of Ga., Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalfe, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Underwood, Westcott, Yulee—25.

In the *House*, Mr C J. Ingersoll moved a joint resolution, upon which he said he would not ask for action at present, but simply move its reference to the committee on foreign relations, preparatory to acting on it early next session, tendering the congratulations of Congress to the German Confederation, lately founded on the great principles of the sovereignty of the people. It was so referred.

Mr. Fries presented a communication from Medille, commissioner of Indian affairs, in reply to a speech of Mr. Clingman, charging corruption on the bureau of which Mr. M is the head, the character of which was regarded by a portion of the members as disrespectful. It was finally withdrawn by Mr. F.

Some general business was transacted—not important—and the reports of two or three committees of conference were made and concurred in, as noticed in the proceedings of the Senate.

Mr. McLane moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate bill was rejected, granting the right of way and donations of land to the State of Illinois for a rail road from Cairo to Chicago. Mr. McL. supported this motion in a series of remarks. The motion was rejected.

The bill from the Senate, acted upon last night, to carry into effect certain *stipulations* of the treaty with Mexico, (those in relation to the claims of American citizens,) was taken up, and after several motions, was referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Mr. Cobb moved an adjournment, as so much confusion prevailed that it was impossible to do any business Lost.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell, of Conn., the House went into committee of the whole, and took up Senate bills on the private calendar, a number of which were considered, reported to the House, and passed; among them the bill to pay Richard M. Johnson for the buildings erected for the Choctaw Academy.

A resolution was introduced to make with the "Union" and "Intelligencer" the same arrangement in regard to reporting which has already been agreed to by the Senate—but the House refused to suspend the rules to consider the same.

The report of the conferenee committee on the army appropriation bill was concurred in, and then the House, at about 9 o'clock, a. m., adjourned to 10, a. m., on Monday morning.

MONDAY, Aug. 14.

LAST DAY!

The *Senate* met this morning at 9 o'clock, and an attempt was made by the Southern Senators to defeat the Oregon bill Both Houses have a rule—a joint rule, we think—providing that no bills passed on the last three days of the session, shall be presented to the President on the last day

NORTH-CAROLINA ELECTION RETURNS.

GOVERNOR.

Counties.	1844. Hoke.	1846. Gra'm.	1846. Shep'd.	1848. Gra'm.	1848. Reid.	1848. Manly	Legislature. Sen. D.	Sen. F.	Com. D.	Com. F.
Anson,	506	1073	332	957	400	1049		1		2
Ashe,	499	561	525	707	782	551	1			1
Beaufort,	489	887	421	835	512	857		1		2
Bertie,	409	507	350	498	370	524		1		2
Bladen,	499	271	391	302	516	281			1	
Brunswick,	311	335	257	352	194	301				1
Buncombe,	496	875	431	951	644	928		1	1	1
Burke,	309	1263	290	1232	396	1299		1		
Cabarrus,	477	751	391	687	377	743		1		2
Caldwell,	260	544	222	651	138	589				
Camden,	94	518	84	514	83	490	1			1
Carteret,	332	454	336	393	365	407		1		1
Caswell,	1088	277	996	260	1081	263	1		2	
Chatham,	794	1153	524	1126	781	935		1		3
Catawba, (a)	000	000	000	000						
Cherokee,	241	383	238	489						
Chowan,	188	286	182	276	228	293		1		1
Cleveland,	720	336	541	423	727	421			1	
Columbus,	342	180	383	195	440	174	1		1	
Craven,	622	681	591	691	730	742		1	1	1
Cumberland,	1070	603	701	722	1023	578	1		2	
Currituck,	485	137	528	173						
Davidson,	658	911	610	1004	669	1096		1		2
Davie,	354	508	319	500	391	542			1	
Duplin,	866	246	917	277	921	226	1		2	
Edgecombe,	1410	118	1394	127	1406	104	1		2	
Franklin,	710	361	637	383	673	319	1		2	
Gates,	381	359	398	353	390	371			1	
Greene,	199	253	330	331	315	207	1		1	
Granville,	985	976	899	1065	946	1016			1	2
Guilford,	463	1920	369	1867	442	1567		1		3
Halifax,	378	569	457	561	507	601		1		2
Haywood,	328	370	347	447	430	412	1		1	
Henderson,	206	565	193	563	236	651				1
Hertford,	269	308	200	360	173	330		1		1
Hyde,	189	401	265	420		106				
Iredell.	379	1527	288	1419		1088		1		3
Johnston,	586	639	675	683	814	720	1		2	
Jones,	153	195	169	218	181	215				1
Lenoir,	356	198	301	292	m259				1	
Lincoln,	1773	911	1560	847	1877	832	1		4	
Macon,	285	371	300	457		90				1
Martin,	523	316	489	355	557	339	1		1	
McDowell. (b)	000	000	000	000						
Mecklenburg,	1242	808	1035	680	1068	698	1		2	
Moore,	513	584	352	588	556	544		1		1
Montgomery,	107	586	93	485	86	609		1		1
Nash,	796	70	827	95	887	106	1		1	
New Hanover,	1101	283	948	257	1015	275	1		2	
Northampton,	362	514	408	515	500	512	1		1	1
Onslow,	553	178	626	210	663	175	1		1	
Orange,	1555	1756	1440	1711	1726	1714			3	1
Pasquotank,	177	593	224	506	176	471		1		1
Perquimans,	217	366	242	447		100				
Person,	622	287	516	392	578	360	1		1	
Pitt,	441	697	308	550	571	589		1		2
Randolph,	318	1082	213	1233	313	1199				
Richmond,	113	678	54	715	68	545		1		1
Robeson,	599	559	527	575	623	581			2	
Rockingham,	981	449	761	387	968	340	1		2	
Rowan,	736	809	698	820	696	827		1	1	1
Rutherford,	435	1402	231	1269	311	1037		1		2
Sampson,	727	461	692	504	692	530	1		2	
Stanly,	81	541	28	562	26	746				1
Stokes,	1165	1105	951	995	1233	1003	1		1	2
Surry,	1023	1032	1045	1103	1226	1090			2	1
Tyrrel,	137	311	182	245		m220		1		1
Union, (c)	000	000	000	000						
Wake,	1271	1073	1101	1060	1293	991	1		3	
Warren,	716	127	646	161	630	172	1		2	
Washington,	136	368	114	351	182	358				1
Wayne,	846	217	884	317	1097	264	1		2	
Wilkes,	167	1333	128	1350	309	1299				2
Yancey,	615	310	522	440	315				1	
	39433	42586	32269	40128	38770	39658	25	23	58	52
		35433		32269		38776				
		3153		7859		888				

Note.—Catawba (a) counted with Lincoln: McDowell (b) with Burke; Union (c) with Anson and Mecklenburg.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Raleigh Standard of Wednesday, says:—

Conceding Camden and Currituck to the Whigs, the Democrats have gained in Ashe and Surry, in Franklin, Macon, Haywood and Cherokee, Northampton, Orange, and Stokes—total 6; and lost in Chowan and Gates, in Craven, Davidson, and Rutherford—total 4. Including Orange, the Senate will be *tied*—25 to 25; but conceding that County to the Whigs, the Senate would stand 24 Democrats, 26 Whigs. But we have no idea that Mr. Waddle, the Whig candidate, will hold on; and should he give place to Capt. Berry, or resign, and a new election be ordered, we shall have a Democratic Senator from that County.

The Democrats have gained one member of the Commons in Buncombe, one in Craven, one in Davie, one in Johnston, one in Northampton, two in Orange; one in Person, and one in Surry—total 9; and lost one in Granville two in Halifax, and one in Stokes—total 4. Admitting that the Whigs have re-elected Mr. Hicks from Macon, this would also *tie* the House of Commons—60 to 60! As to the politics of the Commoner from Ashe we are not informed.

We see no reason for conceding the Senator from Camden and Currituck. We still think that we have elected Lindsay, and therefore made another gain, which would make the Senate a tie, even supposing Mr. Waddell to take his seat. There can be no doubt that Berry is elected over Waddell in Orange. A mistake was made in counting the vote of Waddell of just one tally, five votes. Of course when this is demonstrated, as we learn it can be, Mr. Waddell would not, even with the *accidental* certificate of the Sheriff, attempt to claim the seat. If Capt. Berry, therefore, takes his seat from Orange, according to our calculation we will have two majority in the Senate. In the House, we were in error, it seems, in saying that we had carried the whole ticket in Surry. We have only gained one there. According to our calculation, the House is a tie. Then, to sum up the whole, if we have carried, as we think we have, the Senator from Camden and Currituck, and Berry takes his seat from Orange, we will have a majority of two on joint ballot. Time alone can settle this.

Below we give the names of such additional members elect to the next Legislature as we have been able to ascertain. We have in this and our last paper, given the names of 48 out of the 50 Senators, and 110 out of the 120 Commoners. In our next we hope to be able to give a corrected list of the whole.

SENATE.

Stokes—John Reich, dem., dem. gain.

Buncombe, Henderson, &c.—N. W. Woodfin, fed., no change.

Mecklenburg—J. Walker, dem, no change.

Rutherford and Polk—Miller, fed, dem. loss.

Iredell—Geo F. Davidson, fed., no change.

Haywood, Macon, and Cherokee—W. H. Thomas, dem, dem. gain.

Surry and Ashe—Col. George Bower, dem, dem. gain.

Wilkes, Caldwell, and Burke—Gen. Sam'l F. Patterson, fed., no change.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Surry—Williams, Sheek, dems., Oglesby, fed., no change.

Stokes—Andrew Gamble, dem., John Blackburn, Andrew Nicholson, feds., 1 dem. loss.

Buncombe—T W Adkins, fed., Newton Coleman, dem., 1 dem. gain.

Henderson—H T Farmer, fed., no change.

Camden—D D Ferrebee, fed., no change.

Rutherford—Logan, Wilkins, feds., no change.

Mecklenburg—Harrison Davis, Williams, dems., no change.

Yancey—Sam'l Flemming, dem., no change.

Cleaveland—J Y Hamrick, dem., no change.

Iredell—McIntosh, McDowell, and Campbell, feds., no change.

Haywood—Col Love, dem., no change.

Macon—John Y Hicks, fed., no change.

Ashe—Reuben Mast, feds., no change.

Wilkes—L B Carmichael, J G Gamble, feds, no change.

Stanly—Col D A G Palmer, fed., no change.

STATE ELECTIONS.

We have not, as yet, received full and reliable returns from any of the Western States that voted week before last. We give, however, such information as we have received up to the last moment:

KENTUCKY.—In this State, Crittenden, whig, is elected Governor by a majority ranging from 5 to 7000, over Powell, dem. Clay's majority in '44 about 8000. The Legislature is also whig.

INDIANA.—Hoosierdom has done her duty nobly. Taylorism is dead in the West. The election in this State was only for members of the Legislature. The democrats have carried that body in both branches by largely increased majorities. The full returns are not in.

ILLINOIS.—The election here was for Governor, Legislature, and Congressmen. Augustus C. French, dem., is elected Governor without opposition. The Legislature largely democratic. With regard to the members of Congress, we have not heard with sufficient fullness to speak with certainty. Harris, dem., is elected in the 4th district, now represented by Mr. Lincoln, whig. It is said that Long John Wentworth, dem, is beaten by Scammond, whig, in the Chicago district. This we don't believe.

MISSOURI.—This gallant democratic State has rolled up an increased Republican vote. Rollin, dem., is elected Governor by a great majority, and the Legislature is all over democratic.

IOWA.—This gallant little youthful State has elected a democratic Legislature, and thereby secures us two democratic U S. Senators.

Taylorism is truly dead—gone by the board. The Great West is rolling up her democratic majorities in fine style. We presume that in our next we shall hear certainly from all these States

HALE AND VAN BUREN.—What a spectacle does the contest of these two men for the nomination of the Buffalo Convention, present to the American people. In balloting for a candidate at this celebrated congregation of fanatics, Van Buren received 154 votes, and John P. Hale, the notorious Abolitionist, 124. Mr. Van Buren must feel proud of his triumph over Hale!

☞Why did the Chronicle publish that string of falsehoods from the Louisville Journal about Gen. Cass and the land speculation, when the whole matter has been contradicted by the man of all others who has a right to know the facts? To be sure the Chronicle puts at the bottom of the article an editorial note on the subject. Why did'nt the Chronicle, like a man, say that the whole charge was false, as it has been proven?

NASHVILLE & CHATTANOOGA RAIL ROAD.—We find in the Charleston Courier of Saturday last, a letter from C. F. M. Garritt, Chief Engineer of this work, to the Mayor of the city of Charleston, in which he (Mr. G.) says:—

"It will, doubtless, interest you to learn that the first decisive and important step in the actual construction of our Rail Road is taken. A very favorable contract has been made for the construction of a tunnel through the Cumberland Mountain."

The people of Wilmington are deeply interested in the construction of this great work. Its completion would bring an accession of travel to our own Road almost incalculable.

FOREIGN NEWS—STATE OF IRELAND.—The steamer Acadia arrived at New York on Sunday evening last, having left Liverpool on the 29th ultimo. Her intelligence is chiefly interesting, so far as it relates to Irish affairs.

The people of that unhappy country have been preparing for some time to make a final struggle to throw off the English yoke in the coming fall—so soon as the present crops would be harvested. Clubs have been organized all over Ireland, arms purchased, and the people have been drilled to warlike exercises. The English government, on the other hand, has not been inactive. The most stringent measures have been adopted to put down the outbreak. British troops have been pouring into Ireland for the last six months. Recently, however, things have assumed the aspect of coming to the final struggle. The patriot papers have been suppressed; a number of the Irish leaders have been arrested, and now we see that a reward of £500 is offered for the apprehension of Smith O'Brien. All Ireland, at the sailing of the Acadia, was in a terrible commotion, and an outbreak was hourly looked for. In the English House of Commons, on the 22d ultimo, Lord John Russell, the Premier, introduced a bill providing for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act in the whole of Ireland. The Minister was sustained. The measure has been adopted; and now the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland can arrest and imprison, at his pleasure, any person whom he may suspect, until the 1st of March, 1849. This is an extreme measure, and shews that the times are indeed troublous. For our own part, we do not think there will be any serious struggle. The English government has taken strong measures, and is too well prepared to suppress by force any rising of the people.

England was quiet, and business matters were rather bright than otherwise. France is getting along very well. Paris was perfectly tranquil. The continent of Europe was quiet. Fighting had ceased.

Mexican Outrage on the U. S. and British Consul.—E. Porter, Esq., the U. S. Consul at Tabasco, and the British Consul, were lately attacked by a party of intoxicated Mexican soldiers, who were committing outrages on some Mexican women whom they supposed favorable to the Americans. Mr. Porter remonstrated with them, when they furiously attacked both him and his companion, with knives and bayonets Being well mounted they escaped from the desperadoes. Mr. P made complaint to Gen. Bruno, the Mexican commander at Tabasco, who made an apology, and ordered the soldiers to Tabasco, and had them punished.—*Baltimore Clipper*

☞The Raleigh Flag says:—"In the midst of our election rejoicings, we are called upon to perform the melancholy duty of announcing the death of *David W. Stone*, Esq., after a painful illness, on the evening of the 15th instant.—He was highly esteemed as a citizen, and for many years, favorably known as Cashier of the Cape Fear Bank in this place."

LIVER COMPLAINT is generally accompanied with pain in the right side, extending to the top of the shoulder; variable appetite, occasionally a disordered stomach, yellow tinge of the skin and eyes, and often a swelling over the region of the liver, together with other symptoms of a corrupt state of the blood.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills will be found one of the very best medicines in the world for the cure of all diseases of the Liver; because they expel from the body those morbid humors which, when deposited upon this important organ, are the cause of every variety of Liver Complaint.—From three to six of the above named Pills, taken on going to bed, will, in a short time, give such manifest relief, that no persuasion will be necessary to induce a perseverance in their use, until the liver is restored to healthy action.

Beware of Counterfeits of all kinds! Some are coated with sugar; others are made to resemble in outward appearance the original medicine. The safest course is, to purchase of the regular agents only.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by George R. French, Agent, who will supply country dealers and planters at the Philadelphia prices.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills, wholesale and retail, 169 Race st. Philadelphia; 288 Greenwich st., New York, and 198 Tremont st., Boston.

DIED.

On the 14th inst., of congestion of the brain, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Clinton, wife of Rev. D. B. Black, and daughter of James Holmes, dec'd. Mrs. B. was for many years a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, giving ample testimony, that her profession was not a mere name, also the Saviour whom she loved, was her stay in death. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." She has left behind her, an affectionate husband and two small children, with a large circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their irreparable loss. [*Com.*

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent for one year from the first of October next, that commodious building on Front, between Market and Dock Streets, known as the CAFE FEAR HOTEL, at present occupied by J. A. Morris For particulars apply to A. A. WANETT.

August 18, 1848—[49-tf

FOUND,

BELOW the Jetteez, a YAWL BOAT, painted black outside and green inside, with two mast steps The boat was bilged and full of water.—She can be seen at the Public Dock, at the foot of Princess Street. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay expenses, and take her away. JAS. FRANKLIN.

August 18, 1848—[49-tf

CHEAP BEEF, FOR CASH!

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Wilmington, that he will keep constantly on hand, at Stalls Nos. 7 and 9, in the MARKET HOUSE, a supply of the best of BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB and VEAL. His prices for Prime Beef, are from 6½ to 8½ cents per lb.: and all other meats from 8 to 10 cts. per pound.

THOS. O'CONNOR.

N. B. To Graziers and others having fine Cattle and Sheep to dispose of, they will find it to their advantage in first making application to him, as he has made it a rule to pay the highest corresponding prices with those of Charleston, and paying them Cash on the delivery. So there is no longer the necessity of the Farmer driving his Cattle hundreds of miles to another market to obtain a sale in which he can realize the Cash.

N. N. B. The subscriber may always be found either at the Carolina Hotel, or, in market hours, at the Market House, at his Stalls Nos. 7 and 9.

August 18, 1848—[49-tf

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers to dispose of the following property, in and near Wilmington:

House and lot, my late residence on Orange street, on which are two convenient and comfortable dwellings, with the necessary out buildings. The whole property may be divided to suit purchasers.

100 Acres of Rice land opposite the town, on Eagle's Island. Summer residence on Wrightsville Sound. My interest in about 40 acres of land on the N. East river, immediately above the town, as also my undivided interest in the distillery of Jewett & Co. 50 Shares of the capital Stock of the Wilmington & R. R. R. Co. A Pew eligibly situated in the Episcopal Church.

The above property will be sold on accommodating terms If not disposed of previous to the 1st September, the dwelling will be rented for one year from the 1st day of October. For further particulars refer to W. B. Giles or O. G. Parsley.

Aug. 18.—[49-7t] R. BRADLEY.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

BACON—Per pound.			
Hams,	8	a	10½
Middlings,		a	8
Shoulders.		a	7½
Hog round,		a	6½
Western,	4½	a	6½
BEANS—Per bushel—White,	90	a	1 00
BEESWAX—Per pound.	18	a	20
BUTTER—Per pound,	20	a	25
BEEF—Per barrel.			
Northern—Mess.	8 00	a	10 00
Do Prime,	7 00	a	9 00
Beef, on the hoof, per cwt.,	4 50	a	5 50
CORN—Per bushel,	55	a	60
Meal,	70	a	75
COFFEE—Per pound,			
Rio,	7½	a	8
St. Domingo,	6½	a	6½
Laguyra,	7½	a	8
Cuba,	7	a	7½
COTTON—Per pound, none.			
CANDLES—Tallow—per pound	11	a	15
Sperm,	33	a	37½
Adamantine,	31	a	33
FEATHERS—Per pound,	33	a	35
FLOUR—Canal—Per barrel,	7 25	a	7 75
Fayetteville,	6 75	a	6 25
HAY—Northern—Per 100 pounds,	55	a	60
IRON—Per pound,	4½	a	5½
LARD—Per pound, N. C.	9	a	9½
Western,	7½	a	8
LIME—Thomastown—Per barrel	80	a	90
LUMBER—River—Per M.			
Flooring Boards,	8 00	a	9 50
Wide, do.	5 00	a	
Scantling,	4 00	a	
Timber, Mill,	3 00	a	6 25
Shipping Timber, nom	6 00	a	8 00
MOLASSES—West Indies,	18	a	21
New Orleans,	—	a	—
MACKEREL—Per barrel.			
No. 1,	10 —	a	12 —
No. 2,	7 50	a	8 50
No. 3,	5 —	a	5 50
NAILS—Per pound,	4	a	5½
NAVAL STORES—Per barrel—320 pounds.			
Yellow Dip Turpentine,	2 35	a	2 40
Virgin Dip new		a	
Hard—		a	1 25
Tar,		a	1 50
Pitch,	—	a	
Rosin—No. 1,	—	a	
No 2,	60	a	70
No. 3,		a	50
Spirits Turpentine,	28	a	28½
OIL—Sperm—Per gallon,	75	a	1 37
PEAS—Ground—Per bushel, none		a	
Black Eye,	55	a	60
Cow,	48	a	55
PORK—Per barrel.			
Northern Mess,	12 00	a	12 50
Prime,	8 50	a	9 50
Fresh,		a	
RICE—Per 100 pounds,	3 00	a	3 25
Rough—Per bushel, nom		a	
SALT—Per bushel.			
Turks Island,	35	a	40
Liverpool—sack,	1 30	a	1 40
SOAP—Per pound,	4	a	6
SHINGLES—Per M.			
Country,	1 00	a	1 12
Contract,	4 —	a	5 —
SPIRITS—Per gallon.			
Northern Rum,	30	a	31
Gin,	30	a	31
Whiskey,	25	a	27
Apple Brandy,	37½	a	40
STEEL—Per pound,	12	a	25
STAVES—Per M.			
White Oak barrels—rough,	8 —	a	10 00
Dressed,	—	a	—
Red Oak Hogshead—rough	7 —	a	11 —
Dressed,	9 00	a	14 00
SUGAR—Per pound.			
New Orleans,	6½	a	7½
Porto Rico,	5½	a	7½
St. Croix,	7½	a	8½
Loaf	11	a	11½
TALLOW—Per pound,	7	a	8
TOBACCO—Leaf—Per cwt.,	2 50	a	3
VARNISH—Per gallon,	20	a	22
WINES—Per gallon.			
Madeira,	70	a	5 00
Port,	1 25	a	4 00
Malaga,	40	a	75

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar and Turpentine are always sold in the water, and are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80c to $1 per M: tar and Turpentine about 10c. per bbl. For dry virgin or mixed turpentine a deduction is made according to quality.

FREIGHTS!

TO NEW YORK—			
Turpentine and Rosin, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	40
Rice, per hundred lbs., gross,	15	a	—
Cotton, per bale,	$1 00	a	
Cotton goods and yarns, per bale.	80	a	—
Tobacco, per Hhd.,	$3 —	a	4 —
Flax Seed, per cask,	90	a	—
Ground Peas, per bushel,	6	a	—
Lumber, per M.,	$4 00	a	5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	25
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	—	a	45
Tar, per bbl.	—	a	25
Ground Peas, per bushel,		a	6
Lumber, per M.,	3 50	a	5 —
Cotton goods & yarns, per cubic ft.,		a	6
TO BOSTON—			
Turpentine, per bbl.,	45	a	
Spirits Turpentine, per bbl.,	55	a	60
Lumber, per M.,	5 00	a	6 00

Bank Rates of Exchange, Wilmington.

Bank checks on Philadelphia, premium	¼	per cent.	
" " " New York, "	¼	"	"
" " " Boston, "	½	"	"

WILMINGTON MARKET—Aug. 17.

BACON.—Market well supplied with No. Cs. *Bacon.*—Western bacon has become scarce—see table.

CORN.—About 7000 bushels on the market—sales from vessel in small lots at 60 a 62½c. Last sale of whole cargo was made at 55c.

FLOUR.—The market has a fair supply of Fayetteville flour, and sales firm.

LARD.—N. C. Lard is scarce, and held at 9 a 9½c.

LIME.—Sale of a cargo —— casks at 60c, 90 days.

TIMBER.—Sales of several rafts during the week, ranging from $4 to $6½, and in one instance at $7 for a mixed raft of 40 feet mill timber.

NAVAL STORES.—Sales of about 1600 bbls Turpentine up to yesterday evening at our last quotations. To-day sales have reached 1100 bbls at $2 40 for soft, and $1 25 for hard, making the sales of the week foot up about 2700 bbls—principal portion of which has been taken by shippers. Tar, but little arriving—last sales $1 50. Spirits Turpentine.—Sales since our last at 28 a 28 1-2c. per gallon, and $1 75 a $2 for bbls not returnable.

FREIGHTS.—See table—dull.

NEWBERN, Aug. 16.—Turpentine arrives only in small lots and the price, consequently is more fluctuating. The range of sales is from 2,15 to 2,20.

Tar as last reported.

Corn.—Some receipts which were taken for export at 1,60 per bbl.

Bacon—Hams 8½ a 9c—Middlings 8c—Shoulders 7 a 7½.

Lard 9½ a 10 cents.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—FLOUR—The news by the steamer Acadia has had no effect on the flour market. Small sales of Howard street were made to-day at $4 87½. City Mills is held at $5 12½, at which sales have been made, as well as at $5.

GRAIN—We hear of no important operations in the grain market, and continue the following quotations: red wheat, 90c a $1; white, $1 a $1 05. White corn, 48 a 50c; yellow, 55 a 56c—Oats, 22 a 28 cents. Rye, 65 a 70c.

PROVISIONS—There has been some inquiry for Mess Pork at $11. Nothing doing in Prime, which is held at $9. Bacon is still in demand, and goes off briskly at 5 a 5½c for shoulders and sides—mostly at 5; Hams sell at 7 a 9c. Lard is dull at 8c in bbls and 9 in kegs.

GROCERIES—At auction, to-day, 180 hhds Porto Rico Sugar sold at $4 05 a $5 per 100 lbs; 50 bbls do. at $4 a $4 05; 225 hhds do. at $3 90 a $4 55; and 66 bbls Jamaica do. at $2 95. Also, 44 casks Porto Rico Molasses at 23 a 23½ cts per gallon.

WHISKEY—Demand dull. Small sales at 24½c in bbls, and 23½ in hhds.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Telegraphed for the Baltimore Sun.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15—6 P. M.—The flour market to-day continues buoyant, and quotations are full 12½c higher than they were on Saturday. The sales amounted to about 5,000 barrels at 5 18¾ a $5 31½ mostly Oswego There is a moderate movement in Southern descriptions, with sales at $5 25 for Baltimore, and $5 62½ for Petersburg city.

Wheat is also improving, under the effect of the news. Sales of 3000 bushels North Carolina at $1 10. There is but little wheat in market.

Corn has advanced, and sales of 5000 bushels were made at 65 a 66c for mixed, and 69½ for round yellow.

Meal is held firmly at 3 25 a $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine.

Pork continues to be held firmly.

Sales of 800 bbls Whiskey at 23½c for Prison, and 24c for Drudge.

Cotton is declining under the effect of the news. The sales amount to about 1,000 bales to-day at a decline of about ¼c per lb.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 12.—Naval Stores generally are quiet, and we have only to notice sales of 500 bbls North County Turpentine at $2 50 per 280 lbs.; Spirits Turpentine in lots at 34 a 35c, cash; and 4 a 500 bbls No. 1 White Rosin, $2,75 a $3.25 per bbl. Common Rosin is out of market.

LAMP OIL.

Large supply of *Winter Bleached Sperm Oil.*—For sale by LIPPITT & WILKINGS.

a4 Druggists & Chemists.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVED

Aug. 11—schr Martha E. Davis, Lewis, Shallotte, to G W Davis.

14—schr Albion, Dexter, Onslow county, N C, to R W Brown.

Schr Wm H Harrison, Snowden, Washington, N C, to Ellis & Mitchell.

Schr Cordelia, Smith, Thomaston, Me, to G W Davis.

15—brig Chattahoochee, Williams, N Y, to E Flanner.

Brig Albert, Long, Philadelphia, to E Dickinson.

Schr S Morris Wain, Beaston, Philadelphia, to E J Lutterloh & Co.

16—Stm'r Gov. Graham, Peck, Fayetteville, to J & W L McGary.

Schr Harrison Price, Beaston, New York, to E J Lutterloh.

Brig Petersburg, Olive, Quarantine, to E J Lutterloh & Co.

Steamer Rowan, Hurt, Fayetteville, to J C Latta.

CLEARED

Aug. 10—Barque Burtle, McIntyre, London, by J & D McRae

Sch Elouise, Roberson, New York, by E J Lutterloh & Co.

12—brig Belle, Williams, New York, by G W Davis.

Schr David Hale, Bogert, N Y, by W O Jeffreys.

Schr Iowa, Priest, Jamaica, by DeRosset, Brown & Co

15—Schr James G King, Pointer, New York, by W O Jeffreys.

16—Steamer Evergreen, Rush, Fayetteville, by John Banks.

Schr Jack Downing, Parker, Jacksonville, N C by A. Martin.

Schr R W Brown, Jones, New York, by R W Brown.

Schr Joseph Wynn, Richmond, Va, by E Dickinson.

Brig Mozella, Capt. Taylor, cleared hence on the 11th inst. for Boston, was struck with lightning on Sunday, at Smithville, where she was waiting wind to go out.—Her mainmast and maintopmast were shivered, pumps split, and other damage done to deck sails &c. No person hurt on board She has come up to town for repairs.

Valuable Property

FOR RENT, LEASE, OR SALE.

THREE large fire-proof STORES, in good order and condition, with a number of offices above, large wharf and warehouses in front. Cooper's shop, &c., on Water street, at present occupied by E. J. Bernard and others. Also, the adjoining corner Lot and Wharf, from Front street to the River.

One large fire-proof STORE, near the Rail Road bridge, on Front street.

One lot of ground on Eagles's Island, opposite town, known as the site of the late Phœnix Distillery, containing 220 feet of front wharf, warehouse, &c.

I will rent for one year from the 1st of October next, lease for a term of years, or sell, any or all of the above property, upon reasonable terms. Apply to H. NUTT.

A consignment of a few thousand fine CIGARS will be sold low.

August 18, 1848—[49-t10

Commercial and Chronicle will copy until 1st October, unless forbid.

NOTICE

ALL persons, whatsoever, are hereby cautioned against trading for the following Notes, viz: one Note made by J. C. Wooten, for $1212 05, payable to Thomas McLelland, one day after date, and dated June 1st, 1848. One Note made by J. C. Wooten, for $1235, payable to Thomas McLelland, one day after date, and dated about the 6th of July, 1848. One Note made by David Killehan, for $200, payable to Thomas McLelland, twelve months after date, and dated about April 1st, 1848.

The above Notes have been paid, and the subscribers are determined not to pay them again.

Elizabethtown, N. C. } J. C. WOOTEN,
Aug. 16th, 1848. } DAVID KILLEHAN.

Fayetteville Observer copy 3 times and forward account to the subscribers. [49-3t]

NOTICE

IS hereby given that at the next Session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, an application will be made for a Charter for a Company to construct a Rail Road from Goldsboro' to Raleigh.

August 18, 1848—[49-tf

SACK SALT.

100 sacks Salt, just received and for sale by

a18 HOWARD & PEDEN.

CONNER'S UNITED STATES TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned are now prepared to fill all orders they may be favored with, at the following greatly reduced prices, for approved six months paper; or a discount of 10 per cent. will be made for cash on delivery.

New Scotch Faces.	Regular Faces.	Title	Shaded, &c.
Agate, 30	72	1 20	1 80
Nonpariel, 64	68	1 60	1 50
Minion, 52	48	84	1 32
Brevier, 44	42	74	1 20
Bourgeois, 40	37	66	1 08
Long Primer, 36	34	60	1 00
Small Pica, 34	32	56	1 00
Pica, 30	30	52	90

Presses, Chases, Wood Type, Cases, Brass and Wood Rule, Imposing Stones, Composing Sticks, Stands, Leads, Brass and Wooden Galleys, Brass Dashes (40 kinds) Ornamental Combination Borders, and all other articles necessary for a complete Printing Office, furnished with despatch.

The series of *Scotch Faces* we have introduced at very great expense, are not only beautiful, but are well adapted, by their peculiar cut, for Book as well as Newspaper printing, and where known have given very general satisfaction.

Our regular faces have been got up with great care, and are, as well as all other articles manufactured by us, not surpassed. The metal from which we manufacture is of a mixture peculiar to ourselves, and at the same time of a superior quality and durability.

Sheet specimens of the new Scotch faces, and new borders, will be ready for delivery by the 25th of July, 1848.

The New York Herald, Sun, Courier & Enquirer, Evening Post, Globe, Organ, Sunday Dispatch, Atlas,—Washington Union, Albany Atlas, Daily Wisconsin at Milwaukie, &c. &c., are printed on Types from this Foundry.

Publishers of Newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times, previous to the first of October, 1848, will be paid in articles of our manufacture, by purchasing four times the amount of their bill. JAS. CONNER & SON,

Corner Ann and Nassau streets, New York.

August 18, 1848—[49-3t

NOW LANDING!

50 bags No. 1 Rio and Laguira Coffee;
20 bbls Stewart's Clarified New Orleans, and
10 do Crushed and Pulverized Sugar;
8 boxes cheap Tobacco;
3 do Gilmer's best Tobacco;
10 eighth casks imitation French Brandy;
100 bags assorted Shot.

IN STORE.

20 tierces Cuba Molasses, (a good article;)
20 box

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

Monday, August 14, 1848.

AGENCY.—JAMES M. REDMOND, Post-master at Tarboro', is Agent for this paper, for Edgecombe and the adjoining Counties. Mr R will take pleasure in receiving new subscribers and receipting for any moneys due us in that section.

☞MR. JOSIAH JOHNSON, Post-master at Clinton, is authorized to receipt for any moneys due this establishment in the County of Sampson. Mr. Johnson will also receive new subscribers and receipt for the same.

Dr. J. B. SEAVY is our authorized agent, and will receipt for any moneys due us in his neighborhood; he will also receive new subscribers to the Journal, and receipt for the same.

GEN BUTLER'S ACCEPTANCE.—It will be recollected that our candidate for the Vice Presidency, Gen. Wm. O Butler, was in the city of Mexico, commanding the Army of the United States in that country, when he was so unanimously nominated by the Baltimore National Democratic Convention. At the earliest moment after his arrival, the letter informing him of his nomination was placed in his hands, and his reply immediately written and published. We present both to the reader.—It will be seen that the General accepts the nomination cordially, and plants himself on the platform of principles laid down at the Baltimore Convention. His letter is short, pointed, and explicit:—

BALTIMORE, May 30, 1848.

DEAR SIR: It becomes our duty to communicate to you the fact, that the national convention of republican delegates which assembled in this city on the 22d instant, for the purpose of selecting candidates for the two highest executive offices of the country, united in presenting your name for that of *Vice President of the United States*. That convention also adopted resolutions containing the principles upon which they believed the government ought to be administered, and which I have now the honor of transmitting to you. These resolutions constitute the true democratic platform. That they will meet your cordial assent, we feel well assured; nor are we the less satisfied that, should this high office be conferred upon you by your country, the principles which these resolutions embrace will be successfully illustrated in your administration.

We offer you our cordial congratulations upon this distinguished proof of the confidence of your country, and are, very respectfully and truly, your friends and obedient servants,

A. STEVENSON,
President of Democratic Convention,
[And 30 Vice Presidents.]
To Maj. Gen. WM. O. BUTLER.

WASHINGTON, August 8, 1848.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication as the organ of the Baltimore Convention—which reached me only yesterday—announcing my nomination by that body as the democratic candidate for the office of Vice President.

For this distinguished mark of confidence and trust, I am most deeply grateful to my friends; and cannot but the more appreciate the honor done me, when I reflect that this nomination was made without my knowledge, while absent in a distant country, and by the unanimous voice of the convention. My acceptance is a matter of course.

It is at all times proper in a free country, and at a crisis like this, deemed indispensable in our own, that aspirants to office should be distinctly understood on all important questions of national policy; and my nomination for the office of Vice President has no doubt been made with a full knowledge of mine.—My position while a member of Congress compelled me to take a decisive, though not a conspicuous, part on all the leading questions of the day. I might therefore appeal to the past as the best and safest guarantee for my future political course. Some of these questions are, however, daily growing in importance; and as I cannot consent to win the good opinion of others by disguising my own, and as I design this communication to be final, it may be proper that I should be more explicit. I feel the more impelled to this course from the consideration that my action as a member of Congress may not be accessible to the people at large. With this object in view, I have examined carefully the proceedings of the convention by which I was nominated. I recognise in the resolutions passed by that body but the re-marking, and with an able hand, of the great lines of separation between the democratic and whig parties—lines that should be ever kept freshly before the people, and are so plainly laid down in the resolutions referred to, that "the wayfaring man, though a fool, cannot err therein." Those resolutions have been widely circulated, and are within the reach of all. I deem it sufficient to say that they meet my entire and unqualified approbation.

Permit me, in conclusion, sir, to tender to you, and through you to the entire democracy represented by the body over which you so ably presided, my grateful thanks for the distinguished honor they have done me.

With high regard, I remain truly your friend,
W. O. BUTLER.

Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON,
President of the Democratic Convention.

☞We keep by us a number of extracts from leading federal papers of the non slaveholding States, which advocate the election of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency over General Cass, on the ground that the former is exactly the sort of man that the Wilmot Provtsomen of the North want. Gen. Cass they cannot bear, because they say he is pledged to veto the Wilmot Proviso; but Gen. Taylor is the very pink, because he is pledged not to interfere in questions of "domestic policy."—We shall continue to present to the reader, specimens of the mode in which the federal abolition papers of the free States urge upon the anti-slavery voters of the North, the claims of "Old Zack," in preference to those of Gen. Cass on this point. The South ought to know the game that is being played by the federalists of the North. We clip from the Cincinnati Gazette—one of the leading federal papers of the North-West—the following extract from a long and elaborate editorial, headed "*The Great Issue of the present Canvass*," and ask the Southern reader if it does not very ingeniously prove that Gen. Taylor has pledged himself to go with the North on the slavery question:

"We believe (says the Gazette) that slavery is a national evil and a national disgrace—and thus believing, we are uncompromising in our hostility to its extension into any territory where it does not exist. We have no new light—no new-born zeal upon this subject—Always having regarded slavery as a "curse"—always having feared and deprecated the consequences of its extension—we still advocate what we believe the only practicable and effectual means of arresting its spread, and state the reasons for the 'faith that is in us.'

"How then is a limit to be established, beyond which SLAVERY in this, our boasted land of Liberty, shall never extend? Surely no other way than by the potential *fiat* of the people, constitutionally proclaiming, thus far has it progressed—but hereafter, *no farther*.

"It is to Congress, and to Congress alone, we must, in the first instance, look for action and decision upon this agitating question; and secondly, *we must have a President who will not interpose his "individual opinion" to arrest or control the action of Congress.*

"How then stand the two candidates in reference to the exercise of the Kingly prerogative? We discard Van Buren and Hale, as the election of either, by possibility, does not come within the range of legitimate, *ideal* computation.

"As to Gen. Cass, he has deliberately recorded his opinion, that Congress has no power to Legislate upon the subject of Slavery—that the People's Representatives have no right or power to prohibit the introduction of Slavery into territory now free. And if Congress pass a "*free soil*" bill or ordinance, he has pledged himself to kill it by his individual *fiat*. This is the true position of Mr. Veto Cass.

"How is it with Gen. Taylor? He gives us no notice of his monarchial purposes—no declaration of contempt for Congressional enactments in advance—he goes for the supremacy of the *popular will*, and for that constitution which was not made for parties or faction, but for the whole people. Hear him:

"The personal opinions of the individual "who may happen to occupy the Executive "chair, ought not to control the action of "Congress upon questions of *domestic policy*, "nor ought his objections to be interposed "where questions of constitutional power "have been settled by the various departments "of the government, and acquiesced in by the "people."

"This is sound doctrine. He denies the right of an individual to control Congress.—Gen. Cass asserts that right, and pledges himself to exercise it. We go therefore for Gen. Taylor, because he declares he will not assume such authority, but will leave to the people to make their own laws, by choosing Representatives who will be the faithful exponents of their will and pleasure. The issue therefore depends, first upon Congress, and then upon a President who will not interpose his 'personal opinion, to control the action of Congress upon questions of DOMESTIC POLICY.'"

ELOQUENT AND PATRIOTIC.—The following sentiments, delivered in the Senate of the United States, on the Slavery question, by Mr. Hannegan—democratic Senator from Indiana—a free State, are eloquent and patriotic. We think that these remarks are worthy a republication in every journal in the South.—They are made by an able democrat of the West:

MR. HANNEGAN.—"On Saturday last, Mr. President, I gave notice to the Senate that I would, to-day, introduce a bill providing for the organization of territorial governments in Oregon, California, and New Mexico. In connexion with some of my friends, I have given to this subject all the attention in my power, under a feeling of the deepest anxiety; and I have become satisfied that, after the ordeal through which the question has already passed—after the searching investigation to which it was subjected by the select committee appointed by the Senate—a committee so remarkable, so pre-eminent, I might well say, for intellect, for wisdom, and for patriotism—it is vain for any individual to attempt its adjustment. I believe that when the proposition which emanated from that committee, representing every section in the Union, and representing the two great parties of the country, has failed, there is no hope left to us of a final adjustment of the question at this time. I regret it deeply. From various quarter of the country, appeals to me have been made, with various motives; and it has been urged upon me that it is most expedient to leave this question open, because that course would promote the prospects of the election of a favorite candidate for the Presidency—my favorite, sir.—Perish the prospects of any living man, be he who he may, and mine own first, sooner than leave open, from such considerations as those a question so momentous, so agitating and exciting! No sir; I cannot look at the subject in that light. I can look at it only with a view to the best interests of my country. I believe the question should *be settled and settled promptly too.*

"I think, sir, that the events of the present day are full of admonition to us, and I fear that the admonition is not sufficiently heeded. When Christendom looks at the debates which have taken place here, and at the other end of the Capitol, they will believe us to be on the verge of disunion and civil war. At the very same moment that we are standing out before Europe as the bright examplar, illuminating and arousing mankind to a consciousness of the value of rational and regulated liberty, we present this humiliating spectacle of internal dissension! Why, sir, it was but the other day, as I have been informed, through the correspondence of our diplomatic agents, that in the great German Parliament, assembled for the purpose of uniting in one grand confederacy the Germanic States, on an allusion being made to the United States of America, that august assemblage, composed of men cold and phlematic as you have been ever taught to regard them, rose simultaneousiy in token of respect, and burst forth into loud and long protracted shouts at the bare mention of our name! Yet, here we are, in relation to a question which should excite no feeling, which involves no interest upon one side, and only serves to assail an interest upon the other, sending forth to the world a picture that borders upon the horrors of that which has recently startled men in France. *Gentlemen talk of disunion as coolly as we talk about our ordinary appropriation bills!* Disunion! It is moral treason to breathe the word! Disunion! As was well said the other day by the venerable Senator from Kentucky, whose whole life has been one continued career of patriotism, how can you dismember us, when Kentucky stretches her arms across the Ohio, to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois? You can never dismember us! We will hold the Union together with hooks of steel. *We cannot separate! Yet we may go and familiarize the public mind with the thought of disunion and civil war, until you do indeed light up the torch of the incendiary.* Alas! it has become already "familiar as a household word." All this may go on till at last we may behold the gleaming sword of brother arrayed against brother, & our streams and rivers running red with blood; but you can never, on this or any other question, dismember the Union.

"I have said, sir, that I hold it moral treason to talk of disunion or civil war here—What! talk of disunion at this hour, when, from the central heaven, beams all over Christendom the star of our Republic—when our principles are scattered broadcast throughout the European world—when the German Parliament offers its enthusiastic homage at the mere mention of our country's name! Is it at such a period that we send words of excitement and discord abroad, to make those who are struggling to imitate our example doubt the capacity of man for self-government?"

From the Athens Banner

FILLMORE A PROVISOIST—THE QUESTION SETTLED.

The *Watertown Journal*, a TAYLOR AND FILLMORE PAPER, published in New York, the State in which Mr. Fillmore resides, settles the question of Fillmore's Provisoism.—We have a copy of this paper now before our eyes, and take the subjoined article entire from it. The Editor, it will be remarked, is a NEW YORK TAYLOR AND FILLMORE WHIG, and if he does not know Mr. Fillmore's real position, who does? Read people of the south! Says this Watertown Journal of the 12th inst:

"THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—The Senate is equally divided between the Representatives of Free and Slave States. Upon the question of Free Territory, if all the Senators vote in accordance with the supposed views of their localities, there will be a tie vote in the Senate. If the Locofoco candidate succeeds, he, as Chairman of that body, will decide the question against freedom; if Mr. Fillmore succeeds, he will throw the effectual weight of his name and influence in favor of freedom.—At this juncture the importance of the Vice Presidency is equal to, or greater than that of the Presidency itself. Let people reflect upon the fact, that if Taylor and Fillmore should be defeated, Cass and Butler must succeed."

Reasons why every Democrat should support Lewis Cass.

The Lancaster Intelligencer gives the following substantial reasons for the support which all true Democrats are giving General Cass:—

Because from a poor, friendless, and unaided boy, by a life of industry and integrity, he has risen to the highest place of renown known to our Constitution—thereby exemplifying that crowning excellence of our form of Government, which makes virtue and intelligence the only passports to public favor. Having risen from naked poverty himself, he is the fit representative of the poor laboring man and mechanic.

Because from his earliest boyhood he has been the ardent and devoted friend of his country's rights and honor, thereby proving himself worthy of his gallant revolutionary ancestor. He is, in the true signification of the phrase, an American Patriot, who has never counted the cost when his beloved country has been in question.

Because, when the insolent aggressions of Great Britain shrouded our land in the cloud of battle, he vindicated her flag amidst toils, and perils, and blood, suffering not one star to be obliterated, not one stripe to be erased—thereby richly earning the fame due to a brave and fearless soldier.

Because, when peace again waved her golden wings across our borders, he equally distinguished himself as an able and accomplished statesman. Of the Senate of the United States, he was at once the ornament and the pride. With a thorough knowledge of the history of the government, and its various relations, he grasped all public questions with a force and comprehension equalled by but few, surpassed by none.

Because he is no respecter of nations among his country's foes. Whether to confront proud England at the head of our brave volunteers on the Canada frontiers—whether to assert the Freedom of the Seas in the midst of the learned diplomasts of Europe—whether to vindicate the Oregon title against Great Britain in the Senate chamber—or whether to uphold the justice and necessity of the Mexican war—he has never faltered in the service of his country. America, like the Greek matron, points to this son as one of her brightest jewels.

Because he is a thorough, well-tried, and consistent democrat, who, in every critical emergency, has been the eloquent champion of Equal Rights, contributing as much as any man in the nation to the ascendancy of sound republican principles.

Because he has never been known in a single instance to shrink from the bold and open avowal of his political opinions. Perfectly frank and ingenuous in his nature, he has ever trusted his whole mind and heart to the intelligence and judgment of the American people.

Because he shared the confidence of Thos. Jefferson, the illustrious author of the Declaration of Independence, whose heart beat till its last hour for the world's emancipation; of James Madison, the champion of the war of 1812; and last, but not least, of Andrew Jackson, the man of the Iron Will, who bestowed more honors upon Lewis Cass than upon any other public man in the nation.

Because his private life is as pure and unsullied as his public career has been useful and brilliant. Party madness itself cannot successfully assail him. Before his unspotted name, the grisly spirit of Calumny shrinks abashed into her caverns. The arrows of detraction, by whomsoever sped, fall harmless at his feet.

Because, finally, he is, in every word and deed, a living exemplification of genuine American democracy, whose eventful Past is a sure guaranty of a yet more glorious and successful Future. At the rally of such a noble and gallant leader, tens of thousands true-hearted freemen will again, with sinewy hands and bold and buoyant hearts, lift aloft the ancient flag of democracy, determined as of yore to preserve the country and her institutions from the hands of federalism, howsoever specious and gilded the devices and the names under which it seeks to steal itself into power.

From the Tallahassee Floridian.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That *Millard Fillmore*, the Whig candidate for Vice President of the United States, while a representative in Congress from one of the strongest abolition Districts in the State of New York, always voted with *Giddings, Adams, Slade and Gates* to receive the incendiary petitions of Abolitionists asking Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia and in the *Territories*—FLORIDA being one of them!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That *Millard Fillmore* voted to instruct the Committee on Territories to bring in a bill *repealing* a law passed by the TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE OF FLORIDA, forbidding the emigration here of *free negroes and mulattoes*, to excite our slaves to murder and insurrection!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That *Millard Fillmore* voted against laying on the table a petition from Abolitionists asking that they have the privilege of sending through the mails, into our counties and among our people, their insulting and abusive attacks on slavery and slaveholders!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That *Millard Fillmore* voted against laying on the table a petition from *slave stealers* and abolition incendiaries, asking Congress to exert its power to *protect* their "persons" when they shall come prowling among us to run off our negroes and steal our property!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That *Millard Fillmore* refused to vote for a resolution censuring *Joshua R. Giddings* for introducing resolutions in Congress, in which "MURDER AND TREASON (*by slaves*) WAS JUSTIFIED *in terms shocking to all sense of law, order and humanity!*"

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That *Millard Fillmore*, in Congress, in 1835, claimed to legislate on slavery in the District of Columbia, and stated in his remarks that "the people of that section of country (North) believed Slavery to be improper, *and that it should not be tolerated!*"

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That *Millard Fil more*, by his votes in Congress, has been distinguished for his hostility to the Compromises of the Constitution, and to the rights and interests of the South!

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That *Millard Fillmore* is claimed by the Barnburners of New York as being "*sincerely and ENTHUSIASTICALLY* in favor of the Wilmot Proviso!"

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That Mr. Charles Hudson, a whig member of Congress from Massachusetts, urges as a reason why the free States ought to support *Millard Fillmore* that "*The Northern States have a majority in the House of Representatives; but the Senate are equally divided, there being fifteen Slave States. If the line should be drawn on the question of slave extension, and the Senate should divide on geographical lines*, THE CASTING VOTE MUST BE GIVEN BY THE VICE PRESIDENT!—*The views of Mr. Fillmore are WELL KNOWN on the subject!* HE IS A NORTHERN MAN IN THE HIGHEST AND BEST SENSE OF THE TERM!"

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE

That the whigs of the Union offer a direct insult to the people of the Slaveholding States by asking them to contribute by their votes in placing such a man as *Millard Fillmore* in the Vice President's chair!

'Are a man and his wife both one?' asked the wife of a certain red-eyed gentleman who in a state of stupefection, was holding his aching head with both hands. Yes, I suppose so,' was the reply. 'Well, then,' said she, 'I came home drunk last night, and ought to be ashamed of myself.' This backhanded rebuke from a long suffering but affectionate wife, effectually cured him of his brutish propensity.

The Nicholson Letter.—Testimony of Senator Mangum.—On the 3d of July last, Mr. Mangum, of N. C, delivered a speech in the U. S. Senate, "in review of the Democratic Platform." His examination of the Nicholson letter, in which the Whigs pretend that Gen. Cass takes ground against the South, induced Mr. Hannegan to propound the following question:

"Do I understand the honorable Senator to say that Mr. Cass, if elected President, can take no other course in accordance with the principles contained in his letter, than to veto the Wilmot Proviso if it should be adopted by Congress?

To this direct question, Mr. Mangum gave as direct an answer, in the following words:

"He (Gen. Cass) can take *no other course if he follow the* PRINCIPLES LAID DOWN IN HIS LETTER; and, moreover, veto everything done by Congress or the Territories, either in favor of or against Slavery."

This is pretty good *Whig* authority, and we commend it to those Whig orators and writers who derive so little comfort from their perusal of the Nicholson letter.

The Sierre Madre Humbug—We are happy to see that in the debate in the House of Representatives, on Thursday, when the rumored design to create a farther dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico was referred to, Mr. Richardson took occasion to repel an accusation made against General Shields, of having a participation in the design, and stated that the President had assured him the Government had no information on the subject, but that all such measures would be resisted by him.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS, 1st SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, August 10, 1848.

In the *Senate*, the morning portion of the session was consumed in comparatively unimportant matters. Several private bills were taken up and disposed of.

Two messages were received from the President The first, transmitting to the Senate the decree of the National Assembly of France, thanking in the most grateful terms the government of the United States for the sympathy and kindly feelings exhibited towards that country. It was ordered to be spread on the records of the Senate.

The second message was in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling upon the President for any information in his possession relating to the proposed invasion of Mexico by citizens of the United States, for the purpose of creating a new Republic there. The President says in his message in reply, that he has no information of the kind; and adds that the late treaty will be carried out in strict faith by this government.

In the *House*, the consideration of the river and harbor improvement bill was resumed in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. (Mr. Cabell in the chair,) at an early hour of the day.

Mr. Outlaw, who was entitled to the floor when the House adjourned last night, addressed the committee in favor of a $20,000 item to construct a water communication from Albemarle Sound to the Atlantic, in the State of North Carolina.

The committee was also addressed upon various general and particular topics by Mr. Evans, Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, Mr. Palfrey, Mr. Hunt, and others

At 12 o'clock the debate was closed, in pursuance of a previous order; and after the adoption of sundry amendments, the bill was reported, the amendments concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The House then went again into Committee of the Whole on the state of Union, (Mr. Smith of Indiana in the chair,) and took up the consideration of the light-house bill from the Senate, with the amendments reported from the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Houston of Delaware, was interrupted in a general speech upon this bill, when, at 3½ o'clock, the House took a recess till 5½ o'clock.

THURSDAY, August 10.

The *Senate* was engaged during the whole of to-day in the discussion of the Oregon Territorial bill from the House. After a long and most excited debate, the bill was amended by the incorporation of the Missouri Compromise, and thus amended it was passed by a vote of 33 ayes to 22 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Breese, Bright, Butler, Cameron, Davis, of Miss., Dickinson, Douglass, Downs, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson, of Md, Johnson, of La, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalfe, Pearce, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood—33.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Calhoun, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Mass, Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Greene, Hamlin, Hale, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Upham, Walker, Webster, Westcott—22.

In the *House*, Mr. Cathcart proposed a resolution giving a construction to the resolution of Monday, allowing extra pay (out of the contingent fund) to the clerks, &c., of the House, which was amended so as to include the chaplains, sergeant, and doorkeeper in the order for extra pay, and adopted.

Mr. Cobb, of Ga., made an ineffectual motion to suspend the rules to enable him to introduce a bill to prevent such appropriations of the contingent fund except by joint resolution.

A communication from N. P. Trist, late commissioner of the United States to Mexico, with reference to his agency in the matter of the treaty of peace with Mexico was read, and (with the papers accompanying,) referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The report of a conference committee on the disagreeing votes between the two houses upon amendments to the bill renewing certain naval pensions, was agreed to.

The vote upon several amendments by the Senate and the Committee of Ways and Means to the civil and diplomatic bill, was resumed in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Smith of Indiana in the chair,) and they were chiefly rejected.

Among the amendments agreed to, was the Senate's rejection of the Savannah item.

The bill and amendments being reported to the House, the amendments in committee were not all passed upon; when, at half-past 3, the House took a recess till half-past 5 o'clock.

Night Session.—The House completed the consideration of the amendments of the Senate, to the general appropriation bill, and concurred in, altogether, by about thirty of the ninety-nine. A committee of conference will, of course, be necessary, unless the Senate recede, which is not probable.

The bill from the Senate, granting to the State of Alabama, alternate sections of the public lands for the Florida and Alabama rail road, was taken up, and, after considerable debate, without action, the House, at nearly half past 10, adjourned.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Agency of the Protection Insurance Co.,
OF NEW JERSEY.

CAPITAL $200,000!

HAVING been appointed agent of the above Company, for Wilmington and vicinity, I will issue Policies on cargoes, freights and vessels, and take Fire risks on as reasonable terms as any other Institution.

Any losses sustained will be promptly and honorably adjusted and paid, and in case of difference, the Courts of North Carolina will be acknowledged.

A. MARTIN, *Ag't.*

May 26, 1848.—[37-11m.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE CHEAP,

5 Bales Heavy Cotton Osnaburgs; 10 Bales assorted Brown Domestic; 25 pieces heavy Linen Osnaburgs; 2 Bales heavy Brown Drilling; 3 Cases assorted Prints.

Our stock of FANCY GOODS we are selling at very reduced prices. Persons in want of such Goods are invited to call and examine them.

[m26] HOLMES & HAWES.

DR. TOWNSEND'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF
SARSAPARILLA!
Wonder and Blessing of the Age!
THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

This Extract is put up in quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures without vomiting, purging, sickening or debilitating the patient.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicine is, that while it eradicates the disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best

SPRING & SUMMER MEDICINES

ever known; it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it *creates new, pure and rich blood*; a power possessed by no other medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the last five years more than 100,000 cures of severe cases of disease; at least 15,000 were considered incurable. It has saved the lives of more than 5,000 children during the two past seasons.

10,000 cases of general debility and want of nervous energy. Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla invigorates the whole system permanently. To those who have lost their muscular energy by the effects of medicine or indiscretion committed in youth, or the excessive indulgence of the passions, and brought on a general physical prostration of the nervous system, want of ambition, fainting sensations, premature decay and decline, lingering towards that fatal disease, Consumption, can be entirely restored by this pleasant remedy. This Sarsaparilla is far superior to any **Invigorating Cordial.** As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, in a most extraordinary degree.

CONSUMPTION CURED.—*Cleanse and Strengthen. Consumption can be cured. Bronchitis, Consumption, Liver Complaint, Colds, Catarrh, Coughs, Asthma, Spitting of Blood, Soreness in the Chest, Hectic Flush, Night Sweats, Difficult or Profuse Expectoration, Pain in the Side, &c., have been and can be cured.*

Spitting Blood.

New-York, April 28, 1847.

Dr. Townsend—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse. At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant,

W. RUSSELL, 65 Catherine-s.

Rheumatism—This is only one of more than four thousand cases of rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Blackwell's Island, Sept. 14, 1847.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have suffered terribly for nine years with rheumatism; considerable of the time I could not eat, sleep or walk. I had the utmost distressing pains, and my limbs were terribly swollen. I have used four bottles of your Sarsaparilla, & they have done me more than one thousand dollars worth of good. I am so much better—indeed, I am entirely relieved. You are at liberty to use this for the benefit of the afflicted. Yours, respectfully, JAS. CUMMINGS.

Fits! Fits! Fits! Dr. Townsend, not having tested his Sarsaparilla in case of Fits, of course never recommended it, and was surprised to receive the following from an intelligent and respectable Farmer in Weschester county:

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—I have a little girl seven years of age, who has been several years afflicted with Fits: we tried almost every thing for her, but without success; at last, although we could find no recommendation in our circulars for cases like hers, we thought, as she was in very delicate health, we would give her some of your Sarsaparilla, and are very glad we did, for it not only restored her strength, but she has had no return of the Fits, to our great pleasure and surprise. She is fast becoming rugged and hearty, for which we feel grateful. Yours, respectfully, JOHN BUTLER, jr.

Female Medicine. Dr. Townsend's Sarparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incipent Consumption, barrenness, prolapsus Uteri, costiveness, piles, leucorrhœa, and for the general prostration of the female system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident. Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervelessness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness. It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted, that hundreds of cases have been reported to us.

To Mothers and Married Ladies. This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been expressly prepared in reference to female complaints. Indeed this medicine is invaluable for all the delicate diseases to which women are subject. It braces the whole system, renews permanently the natural energies, by removing the impurities of the body, not so far stimulating as to produce subsequent relaxation, which is the case of most medicines taken for female weakness and disease. By using a few bottles of this medicine, many severe and painful surgical operations may be prevented.

Great blessing to Mothers and Children. It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attending upon child-birth ever discovered. The great beauty of this medicine is, it is always safe, and the most delicate use it most successfully.

Beauty & Health. Cosmetics, chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty. They close the pores of the skin, and check the circulation, which when nature is not thwarted by disease or powder, or the skin inflamed by the alkalies used in soaps, beautifies its own production in the "human face Divine," as well as in the garden of rich and delicately tinted and variegated flowers. A free, active and healthy circulation of the fluids of the coursing of the pure, rich blood to the extremities, is that which paints the countenance in the most exquisite beauty. It is that which imparts the indescribable shades and flushes of loveliness that all admire, but none can describe. This beauty is the offspring of *nature*—not of *powder* or *soap*. If there is not a free and healthy circulation, there is no beauty. If the lady is fair as driven snow, if she paint and use cosmetics, and the blood is thick, cold and impure, she is not beautiful. If she be brown or yellow, and there is pure and active blood, it gives a rich bloom to the cheeks, and a brilliancy to the eyes that is fascinating.

This is why the southern, and especially the Spanish ladies, are so much admired. Ladies in the north who take but little exercise or are confined in close rooms, or have spoiled their complexion by the application of deleterious mixtures, if they wish to regain elasticity of step, buoyant spirits, sparkling eyes and beautiful complexions, they should use Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Thousands who have tried it, are more than satisfied, are delighted. Ladies of every station, crowd our office daily.

Notice to the Ladies. Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their stuff a *great Remedy for Females, &c. &c.*, and have copied our bills and circulars which relates to the complain's of women. word for word—other men who put up medicine, have, since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incidental to females, recommended theirs, although never ously they did not. A number of these Mixtures, Pills, &c., are injurious to females, as they aggravate disease, and undermine the constitution

Scrofula Cured. This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one house is unprecedented.

Three Children.

DR. TOWNSEND—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.—They were afflicted very severely with bad Sores; have taken only four bottles; it took them away, for which I feel myself under great obligation.

Yours, respectfully,
ISAAC W. CRAIN, 106 Wooster st.

Opinions of Physicians. Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

H. P. PULING, *M. D.*
J. WILSON, M. D.
R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.
P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D

Albany, April 1, 1847.

Caution. Owing to the great success and immense sale of Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla, a number of men who were formerly our Agents, have commenced making Sarsaparilla Extracts, Elixirs, Bitters, Extracts of Yellow Dock, &c. They generally put it up in the same shaped bottles, and some of them have stole and copied our advertisements. They are only worthless imitations, and should be avoided.

Principal Office 126 Fulton Street, Sun Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., 8 State street, Boston; Dyott & Sons, 132 North Second street, Philadelphia; S. S. Hance, Druggist, Baltimore; P. M. Cohen, Charleston; Wright & Co., 151 Chartres street, N. O; 205 South Pearl street, Albany; and by all the principal Druggists and Merchants generally throughout the United States, West Indies, and the Canadas.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
WM. SHAW, Druggist, Wilmington, N.C.
Also by J. & W. JOHNSON, Clinton, N. C.

June 23, 1848—[41-1y

New Livery Stables.—FIRE PROOF.—Having completed my new Livery Stables, I am now ready to receive horses at livery, by the day, week, or month.

My stables are situated on the corner of Princess and Third-streets, directly opposite the Court-house, and very convenient to the business part of the town. They are built of brick, and covered with tin, which makes them entirely *fire-proof*. They are large, commodious, and well constructed; and in every respect as comfortable and convenient as any Stables in the United States.

I also have, (for the accommodation of Drovers,) a large and comfortable Lot, together with a basement under the Stables sufficient to hold one hundred horses, and shelter them well and comforably.

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies, kept constantly for hire.

My Hostlers cannot be surpassed in any country, and I therefore feel confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who favor me with their custom.

I feel grateful to my friends and the public for their liberal patronage heretofore, and hope to merit a continuance of their custom.

H. R. NIXON.

Wilmington, N. C., December 11, 1847. 14tf

WOODEN & WILLOW WARE.

8 dozen Brooms, 2 doz Brushes, Cedar Tubs by the nests and single setts. measures, Iron bound do, Axe handles, Scrub brushes, Shoe do., Jute Matts, Alicant do., Step Ladders, Willow Wagons, Bung Starts, Neats Flour Pails. For sale low by HOWARD & PEDEN.

FEATHERS.

For sale at HOWARD & PEDEN'S.

MARBLE YARD,
AT WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of New Hanover and the surrounding counties that he has established the above business, in all its variety, in the building known as the *Carriage Repository*, next door to Mrs. Cowan's, on Market street, where he will be constantly receiving from one of the most extensive manufactories in New York, as well as from an establishment in Baltimore, a constant supply of articles in his line—consisting in part of

MONUMENTS;

Plain and Box Tombs; Head and Foot Stones; Fire Places; Mantel Pieces; Bureau and Centre Table Tops; Pastry Slabs; Imposing Stones; Form Tables; Paint Stone and Mullars; Window and Door Sills and Lintels.

In short every article required, either of Italian, Egyptian, or American Marbles, he is prepared to furnish, at prices that cannot fail to please—and in a style of workmanship that cannot be surpassed at the North or elsewhere. He will attend to the delivery and putting up of all jobs that require his attention—thereby saving the purchaser the trouble of employing inexperienced men to put up a job after it has been bought at the North; and he has no hesitation in saying that there will be a nett saving of 20 to 25 per cent. in buying of him, together with the assurance of having the work sound—not running the risk of breaking by shipping from a distance. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock and judge for themselves. Orders by mail or otherwise, from the country, will be attended to, and charges the same as if ordered in person, and instructions implicitly obeyed. S. R. FORD.

Agents for Duplin County, at Kenansville, I. B. & J. J. KELLY.

For Wayne county, at Goldsboro', GREGORY & GRISWOLD.

For Sampson County, at Clinton, J. & W. JOHNSON, with whom all orders can be left.

May 12, 1848—[35-6m

A Question
FOR THE PUBLIC TO DECIDE.

CAN it be expected that Merchants and Druggists, who lend themselves to palm off upon the public their base imitations and counterfeit medicines, in preference to the genuine, merely because they can make more per cent on them, would deal honestly in selling other articles? We think not. Persons that deal out counterfeit medicines, and thus encourage counterfeiters, even at the expense of the health and life of their customers and neighbors, are they honest or honorable men? No. And they should be avoided.

REMEMBER, WM. SHAW is agent, and has for sale, the following *PATENT MEDICINES*, all of which he warrants genuine:—

Dr Swayne's ompound Syrup of Wild Cherry;	
Wistar's Balsam	Do
Bailey's Syrup	Do
Townsend's Sarsaparilla;	Sands' Sarsaparilla;
Sands' Iodide do	Bailey's do
Bull's do;	Wood's Sarsaparilla and

Wild Cherry Bitters; Rowand's Tonic Mixture; Bailey's Tonic Mixture; Peery's Dead Shot Vermifuge; McMunn's Elixir Opium; Bailey's American Vermifuge; Dr Smith's Whooping Cough Syrup; Gray's Ointment; Allen's Vegetable Comp; Cheesman's Arabian Balsam; Moffatt's Phœnix Bitters; Thompson's Eye Water; Carpenter's Comp. fluid Ext.; Thompson's Syrup Tar and Wood Naptha; Langley's Great Western Indian Panacea; Swaim's Panacea; Indian's do; Henry's calc'd Magnesia; Indian Cholagogue; Upham's Pile Electuary; Balsam Liverwort; Pease's Hoarhound andy; Scarpa's Accoustic Oil; Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills; also, Peters', Leidy's, Moffatt's, Spencer's, Brandreth's, Beckwith's, Gordon's, and Lee's Pills; Copaiba Caps